

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 909—Vol. XXIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

Managers of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

TIPPET v. CARVOSO.

IN RE WHEAL HENRY MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 28th day of August, 1850, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELDEN at Pearce's Royal Hotel, TRURO, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January inst., at Four o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING FIVE (5000) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, and in the said MINE, and the like parts, or shares, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, and OTHER EFFECTS upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. Carlyon and Paul, solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Jan. 19, 1853.

FURTHER PORTION OF AN AUERIFORM ESTATE IN AUSTRALIA, IN THE VICINITY OF THE CELEBRATED OPHIR GOLD DIGGINGS, COMPRISING 1571 ACRES.

MESSRS. HOGGART, NORTON, and TRIST, having sold, after the auction on the 14th inst., Lot 1, containing 347 acres, have received instructions from W. C. Wentworth, Esq., Member for the City of Sydney, to OFFER FOR SALE, at the AUCTION MART, London, on Friday, January 28th, in two Lots (unless previously sold by private contract), a FURTHER PORTION of the same important and very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE in Australia, held under grant from the Crown, and situate adjoining the well-known mine of the Wentworth Gold Field Company, on the road from Bathurst to Wellington. It contains 1571 acres of land, believed to be highly auriferous, and possesses a frontage of two miles to the Frederick Valley Creek, out of the bed and banks of which large quantities of gold have already been dug. It is also contiguous to the Wentworth Gold Field Company's estate, on which a lode of surprisingly rich auriferous ironstone has been discovered, considered by many equal in wealth to the vein of the Great Nugget Mining Company. As the yield of this district may be considered fully to equal that of the well-known Mount Alexander (evidenced by the number of persons now engaged in digging), and the mineral wealth of the locality is confirmed by the report of the Government Geological Surveyor, the property is well worthy the attention of public companies and capitalists.

Assays of the ironstone, by J. A. Phillips, Esq., showing a value of from £60 per ton to £12,000 per ton, together with samples, may be seen at Messrs. Hoggart, Norton, and Trist, 23, Threadneedle-street; and further particulars had of Thomas Brown, Esq., solicitor, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street; and of Messrs. Hoggart, Norton, and Trist, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

IN AUSTRALIA—IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE OF NEARLY 2000 ACRES, WITHIN SIX MILES OF THE FLOURISHING AND RAPIDLY-INCREASING CITY OF MELBOURNE.

MESSRS. HOGGART, NORTON, and TRIST have received instructions from J. P. Leslie Foster, Esq., to offer for SALE, at the MART, London, on Friday, January 28, in one lot, an exceedingly valuable ESTATE, known as the SPRINGS, comprising 1992 acres of excellent land, with a residence, farm cottages, roadside inn, and other buildings thereon, principally within a ring fence, and beautifully situated in the county of Bourke, about six miles from Melbourne, between the townships of Kellie and Broad Meadows.

This most important property is bounded on the west for about 1½ mile by the Deep Creek, a fresh water river; it is intersected by good Government roads, leading through adjoining estates to Melbourne; and is sub-divided into farms, varying in extent from about 20 to 250 acres; and possession of the whole may be had in a few years, when, it is confidently calculated, from the tide of emigration which has set in towards this highly-favoured part of Australia, and the astounding quantity of gold now being discovered in the district, combined with the prospect that in a very short period a railway from Melbourne to the celebrated Mount Alexander will run through a portion of the property, already the high road to those valuable and well-known rich gold diggings, that this estate will be immensely increased in value. The Governor of the colony has moreover stated in his despatches that gold has been found within a very few miles of this property, and although the proprietor does not put the estate forward as being auriferous, it is still almost impossible to over-estimate the advantages and profit which a purchaser will ultimately derive (as gold flows into the hands of private individuals and speculators, and as the resources of the colony become fully developed) by sub-dividing this estate into numerous plots for building and accommodation purposes, for which, being well watered both by river and springs, it is well adapted, to meet the urgent demands of an increasing population, for small investments, near to a rapidly improving city like Melbourne, the population of which is now estimated at 40,000 inhabitants, where building plots, even at the present time, have realised at the rate of upwards of £200 per foot, and suburban land at the rate of £5000 per acre.

Particulars may be had of Edward Whittaker, Esq., solicitor, 12, Lincoln's Inn-fields; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Hoggart, Norton, and Trist, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. W. KIRK has been instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Thomson, the proprietors of the well-known Gerard's Bridge and Cowley Hill Collieries, near St. Helens, Lancashire, to PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, February 24, 1853, all their VALUABLE PLANT, THREE STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS, with WINDING and PUMPING GEAR, MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, UTENSILS, and EFFECTS lately used in working the said collieries. Full particulars in future papers and catalogues, or of the auctioneer, at his offices, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

TO IRON MASTERS, MINERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS. IMPORTANT SALE OF A PAIR OF MOST VALUABLE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, of 120-horse power each, THREE BOILERS, MOUNTINGS, &c.

MR. W. KIRK very respectfully announces that he has been honoured with instructions from the Directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, about the beginning of February, 1853, all those TWO or PAIR magnificent HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, 120-horse power each, and THREE BOILERS, MOUNTINGS, &c., which were erected at a great cost for the purpose of drawing the trains up the inclined plane from Hunt's Bank to Miles Platting, and only worked about 12 months, and now rendered in disuse in consequence of the locomotive engines being made much more powerful than heretofore. The following are the dimensions of the engines and boilers:—bore of engine cylinders, each 33 in., length of stroke, 5 ft. The boilers, which are manufactured of the best Low Moor half-inch plates, are each 33 ft. long, and 6 ft. 8 in. diameter, with junction and safety-valves, and all complete.

Further particulars in future papers; or at the offices of the auctioneer, No. 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. W. KIRK is favoured with instructions from George Meakin, Esq., the eminent contractor, to prepare for SALE, BY AUCTION, to be held in the month of February, on the premises of the DOCKYARDS, Birkenhead, an extensive and valuable collection of PLANT, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, &c., lately used in the formation and construction of the above Dock, and adapted for railway dock purposes.

N.B.—Among this valuable plant, &c., will be found about 4000 cubic feet of winter-fallen English oak, and about 5000 cubic feet of green heart ditto; two flats with anchors, cables, rigging, &c., complete; contractors' rails, chains, &c., &c.

Full particulars in future papers and catalogues, which will be prepared in due time; or, in the interim, any further information may be had on application to Mr. Meakin, the Dockyards, Birkenhead; or to the auctioneer, at his offices, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—To be SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Bush Inn, Swansea, on Saturday, the 5th February, 1853 (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which notice will be given), subject to conditions of sale which will be then and there produced, all that

FREEHOLD FARM CALLED YSTRAD ISSA FARM, with all the veins of bituminous and other coal, and all other mines and minerals thereunder, situate about four miles from Swansea, in the several parishes of Swansea and Loughor, Glamorganshire, and about 500 yards from the line of the South Wales Railway. The farm comprises a good farm-house and productive gardens, extensive agricultural buildings, and about 112 acres of roads 39 poles of arable meadow and pasture land. The River Llan, abounding with trout, salmon, &c., runs through and skirts part of the land.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Robert Evans, Esq., Llanlais, or Messrs. Llewellyn and Randall, solicitors, Neath.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES FOR SALE IN THE WIGAN DISTRICT.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the HAWLEY HALL and PARK HOUSE COLLIERIES, situate in Pemberton, near Wigan, comprising a large extent of the valuable seams of coal called the PEMBERTON FIVE FEET MINE, and the PEMBERTON FOUR FEET MINE, held under leases for long terms of years, together with the whole of the COLLIERY PLANT, RAILWAYS, STEAM-ENGINES, &c. There are already four shafts sunk to the coal, and the machinery, which is capable, with the aid of the recent machinery and plant, of yielding 50,000 tons of coal a year; and might be made in a few months, with a moderate outlay of capital, capable of yielding upwards of 100,000 tons per annum. The colliery is connected with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the rapidly increasing market of the port of Liverpool, as well as Manchester, Runcorn, and the Salt Districts of Cheshire. The footage rents are comparatively small, and the annual stipulated rents certain are of an amount easily covered by moderate annual working.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Mayhew, Attorney, Wigan, Lancashire.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

MR. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale.—Dividend Mines pay from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

DIVIDEND MINES.—Essex and Wheel Adams, Rix Hill, Linares, South Caradon, Trevelick and Barrow, Spearmen Consols, West Providence, Bedford United, Merilyn, Wheel Golden, South Tamar, and Alfred Consols.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.—East Alfred Consols, Wheel Zion, Great Sheba Consols, Weston, North Damsel, Wheel Norris, Great Wheel Budden, Crebhor, Okei Tor, North Towry, Bell and Lanarth, Devon Kapunda, and North Wheel Trelawny.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange Brokers, and Mr. Crofts also transacts business in all British and Foreign Railways.

Hours of business.—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princess-street, City.

Dated Friday, Jan. 21, 1853, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT,

33, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years).

Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general Mining Journal, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER,

23, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, and 25, NEW BOND STREET, PICCADILLY.

MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Kilbricken	Trelusbeck
Alfred Consols	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Trumpet Consols
All-ry-Crib	Leeds Town Consols	Tywardreath
Anglo-California	Leland Consols	Tywardreath
Balcon	Levan Consols	United Mines (Tasick.)
Bedford United	Liberty	United Mines (Gwenn.)
Bell and Lanarth	Linares	Venton
Bicton Consols	Marke Valley	Wellington
Black Craig	Mary Ann	West Abraham
Bodmin Consols	Mendip Hills	West Alfred Consols
Boringdon Consols	Merilyn Michell	West Caradon
Boscawell Downs	Molland	West Caradon
Brewer	Monarch Gold	West Caradon
Britannia Gold & Copper	Nant-y-Car	West Caradon
Burra Burra (Australia)	Neptune	West Caradon
Callington	North Levant	West Caradon
Caradon Wood	North Frances	West Caradon
Carsons Creek	North Hassel	West Caradon
Cathedral	North Cornwall	West Caradon
Carvannal	North Pool	West Caradon
Castle Dinas	North Rosker	West Caradon
Carn Brea	North Stafford	West Caradon
Cwm Erfin	North Wheel Trelawny	West Caradon
Chyprase Consols	Nouveau Monde	West Caradon
Clive	Orehead	West Caradon
Conduff	Pendennis and St. Aubyn	West Caradon
Cook's Kitchen	Penance Consols	West Caradon
Carvannal	Penance Consols	West Caradon
Cradock Moor	Port Phillip & Col. Gold	West Caradon
Cubert	Praed Consols	West Caradon
Devon Burra Burra	Rix Hill	West Caradon
Devon and Courtenay	Round Hill (Salop)	West Caradon
Devon Great Consols	Silver Valley	West Caradon
Devon Great Consols	Sourton Consols	West Caradon
Doleath	South Frances	West Caradon
Duke of Cornwall	South Caradon	West Caradon
East Alfred Consols	South Cornwall	West Caradon
East Black Craig	South Damsel	West Caradon
East Halsmanning	Sidney Goldolphin	West Caradon
East Margaret	St. Aubyn and Grylls	West Caradon
East Pool	St. Day United	West Caradon
East Russell	St. Ives Consols	West Caradon
East Seton and Maude	South of Scotland	West Caradon
East Tamar	South Wh. Bassett	West Caradon
East Wheel Russell	South Wheel Brea	West Caradon
Esquair Lee	Spearmen Consols	West Caradon
Four Dargue (Cumberl.)	Stray Park	West Caradon
Garreg	Swanpool	West Caradon
Garramier and St. Aubyn	Tavy Consols	West Caradon
Great Beam	Tamar Consols	West Caradon
Great Sheba Consols	Tees Side	West Caradon
Great Grinnis	Tincoff	West Caradon
Great Work	Trebell Consols	West Caradon
Great Wheel Alfred	Trefusis	West Caradon
Great Wheel Adairton	Trelawny	West Caradon
Great Wheel Fortune	Trevelick and Barrow	West Caradon
Great Wryn Consols		West Caradon
Herodsfoot		West Caradon

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

J. J. REYNOLDS will furnish a LIST, with the LATEST PRICES, of DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, together with others of a speculative character, which promise ultimately to remunerate the capitalist, the former and latter under the most respectable management—a most important point to be considered by persons disposed to invest only as regards the management, but especially in speculative mines, the respectability of the parties with whom they embark as co-adventurers.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—Jan. 21, 1853.

MINING SHARES.—MR. SPATLEY has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—Spearmen Consols (£10); Linares (£10 5s.); Boscawen (£25); Wheel Langford (£1 11s.); Wheel Augusta (£1 15s.); Weston (£2 5s.); East Caradon (£1 15s.); Havon and Henfwich (£1); Wheel Surprise (£15); Augusta Consols (£12s. 6d.); Monarch Gold (£15s.).—2, Winchester-buildings, City, London.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. JOSEPH MUMFORD, of No. 2,

ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES:—Alfred Consols, Brewer, Black Craig, Clive, Cwm Darren, East Gunnis Lake, Herodsfoot, Mary Ann, Merilyn, Neptune, Trelawny, Wheel Sedley.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX and CO., 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET,

ADELPHI, and No. 114, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, MINING AGENTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of all description of MINING SHARES; and offices for the management of mining companies.—Offices of the Wheel Fortune, Fursdon Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), &c.

Branch Offices.—Telegraph-yard, Park-row, Leeds.

MINING RECORD OFFICES, TELEGRAPH YARD, PARK

ROW, LEEDS.—MESSRS. HENWOOD and MOLYNEUX, MINING BROKERS and AGENTS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES and ADVICE in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of MINING PROPERTY. Mr. Henwood has just returned from an official visit to Cornwall and Devon, and has made such arrangements as will enable Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux to furnish the most correct information on every mine of note in those counties, as well as all Foreign and Colonial, Irish and Welsh mines. Mines inspected, surveyed, mapped, and reported on, if required, by the above firm.—Vide Reports on the Great Wheel Tonkin and Wheel Fortune Mines, in the Mining Journal, Dec. 25, 1852. Lists of prices received daily, and reports weekly.—London Offices, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has OPENED OFFICES at this address as a GENERAL MINING AGENT. From the great facilities obtained during his residence in Cornwall, he is enabled to afford more than ordinary information as to the state and prospects of the mines in that county, many of which are paying from 15 to 20 per cent. profit on their present market value, and 300 to 400 per cent. on their original cost.—South Sea Chambers Threodneedle-street, Jan. 21, 1853.

MR. ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, has for SALE SHARES in the BEST DIVIDEND MINES; also in PROGRESSIVE ONES, which will shortly pay dividends—viz., Devon Great Consols, United Mines (Gwennap), Wheel Francis, Conduff, Bascaw, West Providence, Alfred Consols, Bedford United, South Tamar, Trevelick and Barrow, Wheel Seton, Doleath, Carn Brea, South Tamar, South Caradon, Trevelick and Barrow, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Boscawen, Mary Ann, Great Wheel Alfred, Cubert, East Wheel Tor, Penbroke and Grinnis, Trelusbeck, Merilyn, Clive, Vale of Towry, Fern, South Corn Brea, Great Wheel Tor, Wheel Norris, Leeds Town Consols, Carvannal, Orehead, North Towry, Garreg, Trebarvah, Sidney Goldolphin, East Russell, Crebhor, Wheel Arthur, Wheel Golden, Brewer, &c. Foreign: Linares, Burra Burra, St. John del Rey, Cobre, &c. and in the Californian and Australian land and gold shares. Every information, the most respectable and authentic, from the mining districts.

Mining Offices, St. Michael's-chambers, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET,

ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectively established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MR. T. P. THOMAS HAS FOR SALE TWENTY (1024th)

WEST PROVIDENCE SHARES, now paying £10 per share per annum dividend, with a probability of paying for the future £12 per share. Price £35.

75, Old Broad-street, London, Jan. 21, 1853.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best

DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols	Trevelick	Bedford United
West Providence	Levant	Cobre
Tremayne	South Tamar	St. John del Rey
United Mines	Tamar Consols	Alten
Great Devon Consols	Trelawny	West Caradon
South Basset	Trehan	South Caradon
South Frances	Mary Ann	East Darren

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as:—

North Damsel	Herodsfoot	Trefusis
Wheel Norris	Caradon Consols	Leland Consols
Cupid	East Tamar	Cefa Bruno
St. Day United	Wheel Grenville	Vale of Towry
East Russell	West Basset	Clive
Hingston Downs	North Basset	Speedwell

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. J. H. MANDEVILLE REMOVED TO No. 2, PINNERS'S

HALL COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

INVESTMENTS.—GOOD AND SAFE DIVIDEND-PAYING

MINES, at present prices, will give purchasers from FIFTEEN to TWENTY PER CENT. per annum. The subscribers have always on SALE SHARES in the BEST and SAFEST DIVIDEND MINES; also in mines which will soon pay dividends, and with prospects of early and considerable improvement.—James Stevens Tripp and Co., mining offices, Lombard-street Chambers, No. 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. MATTHEW FRANCIS LEAVES LONDON TO-DAY, to

VISIT the MINES in SOUTH WALES, CORNWALL, and DEVON. Any letters addressed to his offices, 7, John-street, Adelphi, London, will be forwarded and carefully attended to.—Jan. 21, 1853. MATTHEW FRANCIS.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, F.G.S., MINING ENGINEER, has taken

an office, No. 76, CORNHILL, for the convenience of his City friends, where he may be consulted from Ten to Five o'clock; or communications addressed to him at 35, Craven-street, Strand, will, as heretofore, meet attention.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH, CIVIL ENGINEER, &c., HAS REMOVED his OFFICES to No. 10, SALISBURY STREET, ADELPHI.

Communications relative to Californian and Australian Gold Mines, general mining matters, Machinery, &c.; Submarine Telegraphs, Coal-hoisting Machinery, the preparation of Letters Patent, and general professional matters, must in future be addressed as above, where he may be consulted from Twelve till Four o'clock daily.

TO LAND AGENTS, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.

MINERAL PROPERTY WANTED.—WANTED TO PUR-

CHASE, an ESTATE in DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, or GLAMORGANSHIRE, containing good COAL and IRONSTONE.—Particulars to "R. S. T." post office, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.—TO ENGINEERS, MINERS, &c.

Any gentleman willing to OUTLAY this SUM, and immediately accompany a Foreign Commissioner to a rich European mineral property, five days distant from London, may SECURE a valuable PROFESSIONAL POSITION.—Confidential letters to Mr. Wilson, 34, Gloucester-terrace, Commercial-road East.

WANTED, a first-rate and experienced MINING CAPTAIN and PURSER, to take the charge of some valuable mining property in Ireland (county of Kerry), who will reside on the spot, and devote the whole of his time to the interests of the company. A liberal salary will be given.—Terms and testimonials to be forwarded to "C. D.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SUPERINTENDING MINING ENGINEER and PURSER

WANTED, for a Lead Mine in Wales.—Terms and testimonials to be sent to "C. D.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINING CAPTAINS.—WANTED, by the Kilmoe Mining

Company, a MANAGER and PURSER, at the Spanish Cove Copper Mine. A liberal salary will be given to a duly qualified party; no other need apply.—Address, stating qualification, reference, and salary expected, to the secretary of the Kilmoe Mining Company, 28, Moorgate-street, London.

MINERAL PROPERTY, of about 350 acres in extent, eligibly

situated near Newport, Monmouthshire, and with canal communication therewith, presenting a desirable opportunity for the employment of capital, TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—For full particulars, apply to Mr. C. F. Phillips, 31, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE LEAD

and SILVER MINE SETT, within a short distance of Helston.—For particulars, as to price, &c., apply by letter, addressed to "Z.," Post-office, Helston. Dated Jan. 19, 1853.

PUMPING ENGINE.—TO BE SOLD, a DOUBLE-ACTING

HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING ENGINE, now lying at Lumphinnans Colliery, Lochgelly; cylinder about 26 in. diameter, 6½ ft. stroke; with boiler, 25 ft. by 5 ft.—Apply to Robert Henderson, Esq., of Glenaig, Lochgelly; or Wm. Fraser, town clerk, Inverkeithing; to either of whom offers may be given by 1st Feb. 1853.

CAST-IRON TRAM RAILS.—TO BE SOLD, 50 tons of CAST-IRON TRAM RAILS, or any less quantity, NEARLY NEW, 5½ lbs. to the yard.—Apply to Messrs. James Sutton and Co., Lawton, Cheshire.

DELABOLE SLATE QUARRIES.—CAPITALISTS DISPOSED

to INVEST THEIR MONEY, to PAY TEN PER CENT. PROFIT, are requested to communicate with Mr. W. D. King, solicitor, Camelford, Cornwall. Dated January 21, 1853.

AVON CONSOLS MINE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the office of the Goan Lead Mine, 3, Old Broad-street, London, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of determining the course to be adopted to enforce the payment of calls overdue; and for giving security upon the mine, or otherwise, for the money advanced in payment of wages and other purposes of the mine.

Jan. 19, 1853. CHRISTOPHER ROBINS, Purser.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—A REQUISITION from the

adventurers to the purser, to CALL a GENERAL MEETING in London within one month from this date, LIES for SIGNATURE at Mr. CROFTS' OFFICES, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.—Dated Jan. 19, 1853.

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON).—NOTICE.—That all

shareholders holding OLD CERTIFICATES in this Company are particularly requested to SEND the same to these offices to be EXCHANGED for NEW CERTIFICATES. By order of the Committee. Mining Offices, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi. R. T. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON).—A BI-MONTHLY

MEETING of the shareholders in this Company will be HELD at these offices on Wednesday, the 2d day of February next, at One o'clock precisely. R. T. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

Mining Offices, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Jan. 19, 1853.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF CORRE ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the Company, 26, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1853, at One o'clock precisely.

On that day, two directors, viz., Russell Billee, Esq., and Walter Shairp, Esq., and one auditor, Sir Henry Wilcock, will go out of office by rotation, but are immediately re-eligible, and are candidates for re-election.

It is necessary that persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for the election of director or auditor should leave notice of such their intention with the secretary, or the office of the Company, 26, Austinfriars, at least 14 clear days before the day of election. 26, Austinfriars, Jan. 5, 1853. WM. LECKIE, Secy.



## WHEAL PROCKTER SILVER-LEAD MINE.

ST. KEO, CORNWALL.  
TO BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Dues 1-10th. Lease 21 years. In 6000 shares of £1 each.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS, Redruth. Mr. ROBERT HICKS, St. Austell.  
Mr. JOHN HODGE, St. Austell. Mr. JOHN DALE, St. Austell.  
BANKERS—Messrs. HENWOOD and MOYNEUX, 10, Buckingham-st., Adelphi, London.  
PURSER—Mr. J. E. Prockter, Launceston.  
MANAGER—Capt. William Richards, Redruth.

This very important MINE is situated adjoining Wheal Sarah and Old Treburget, and contains nine lodes, many of which produce, according to analysis from eminent assayers, 300 ozs. of silver to the ton. About £2000 has already been expended in developing this very valuable undertaking; and the present new Company propose to erect a suitable steam-engine, with other plant and machinery, so as to bring the mine into full and profitable working by July, 1853; and the deposit of £1 per share will embrace all calls up to the steam-engine going to work. The name of the managing agent is a sufficient guarantee that Wheal Prockter will prove to be one of the best speculations of the day, and will be a dividend mine without a further payment on the part of the shareholders.

## THE KILMOE MINING COMPANY (SPANISH COVE COPPER MINE), COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.

To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

In 30,000 shares of £1 each, to be paid up on allotment.

OFFICES.—28, MOORGATE STREET.  
This COMPANY is in the COURSE OF FORMATION, and the Directors' names will be announced, and prospectus issued, in the course of next week. Any information on the subject will be given at the Company's offices.

## FOX TOTTIN MINING COMPANY.

PARISH OF ALTARUN, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

Capital £24,000, in 24,000 shares at £1 per share, to be paid up on allotment, and issued in Scrip Certificates to holder, of five shares each.  
No further risk or liability to be incurred.  
[Prospectus of this valuable mine will be issued in a few days.]  
SECRETARY (pro tem).—Mr. John Ellis, Offices, No. 27, Austinfriars.

## THE DYSSURNANT SLAB AND SLATE QUARRY COMPANY, MERIONETHSHIRE.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 shares of £1 each, payable on allotment.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

No deeds to be signed.—No further liability.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.  
Lord S. A. CHICHESTER, Connaught-square, and Orman House, Belfast, Ireland.  
PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., Richmond.  
WILLIAM DUNBAR, Esq., Sydneyham, Kent.  
WILLIAM GOSNELL MARCH, Esq., St. James's Palace.  
(With power to add to their number.)  
BANKERS—Messrs. Sir Charles Price, Bart., Martyn, and Co., 3, King William-st., City.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Child and Son, 63, Cannon-street, City.  
PURSER—Mr. John Ellis.  
BROKERS—Messrs. H. R. Price and Pott, 7, Pease's Head-alley, Cornhill, City.

OFFICES.—27, AUSTINFRIARS.  
The lease of this valuable quarry is for 30 years, at a royalty of 1-12th, or 4s. per ton, optional with the lessee. The extent of the quarry is about 27 acres. The vein is upwards of 40 yards in width, and runs the entire length of the set for nearly a mile, and may be opened on at several stages.

The quarry, from its position and the inclination of the strata, possesses natural advantages, which will materially lessen the usual cost of production, and render the working of the quarry comparatively easy. It has already been opened sufficiently to develop the quantity and quality of the slab and slate, which are in the highest degree satisfactory, as every marketable size of both can be at once obtained; and on the erection of the necessary machinery, at a cost, it is estimated, of less than £2000, the company will immediately be enabled to supply the market.

The quarry is also situated within five miles of the port of Aberystwyth, the carriage to which place from the quarry is only 4s. per ton; and when the Shrewsbury and Aberystwyth Railway is completed, will be materially lessened.

It is estimated that a dividend of upwards of £50 per cent. on the above capital, may fairly be anticipated within a very few months after commencing, and the works can afterwards be very considerably extended.

The quality of the slab and slate is considered superior to that of the celebrated Aberystwyth quarry, and the supply almost inexhaustible. Samples may be seen at the office. Applications for the unappropriated shares may be made to the brokers, or to the purser at the offices of the company, where prospectus may be had.

## GROSVENOR LEAD MINING COMPANY, HALKIN MOUNTAIN, NEAR HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE.

ON THE "COST-BOOK SYSTEM," which requires no Deed of Settlement.

In 10,000 shares of £1 each, 10s. to be paid on allotment, and the remainder as required.  
PRESENT COMMITTEE.  
SAMUEL EDGORTH, Esq., Wrexham.  
SAMUEL RANSOM, Esq., No. 6, Clifton-crescent, Birkenhead.  
Captain W. B. DYER, Jamaica Mines, Mold, Flintshire.  
THOMAS PAINTER, Esq., Wrexham.  
JOHN JONES, Esq., Holywell.  
A. DILLON, Esq., Wrexham.  
MALCOLM HENRY, Esq., Bank House, Chester.  
J. DEVEREUX PUGH, Esq., Abenbury Lodge, Wrexham.

A Committee of Management will be appointed from amongst the shareholders at the first meeting after the complete formation of the company.  
BANKERS.  
London: The Union Bank of London.  
Wrexham: National Provincial Bank of England.  
BROKERS—Edward Cazenove, Esq., No. 39, Lothbury.  
SECRETARY (pro tem).—T. P. Thomas, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street, London.

OFFICES.—75, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.  
This company is formed for the purpose of exploring and working the rich mineral tract of land known as Pant-y-Rhes, situated on Halkin Mountain, in the county of Flint. The present proprietors of this mining ground have succeeded in obtaining a lease of the mines and minerals for 21 years from the Marquis of Westminster, upon his usual terms of royalty, 20s. per ton of ore; and in order to work the ground effectually, they have determined upon raising the necessary capital in the shares above-mentioned.

Having come to this determination, the proprietors have caused the ground to be surveyed by competent practical miners, who have reported most favourably of the prospects of success. The following is the report of Mr. John Darlington, of the Miners' Mines, but formerly of the Alport Mines, Derbyshire, who has made a careful survey and inspection of the mines:—

In accordance with your request, I made a careful survey of your mining property, called Pant-y-Rhes, situated in the Halkin Mountain, near Halkin, Flintshire, Dec. 6, 1852. I now beg to lay before you the views I have formed respecting the development and probabilities of success in this mineral field. This mineral piece of ground contains parallel veins running almost east and west, with some cross veins and flats, all of which have proved very productive in the adjoining properties: one of these flats has been found near the surface of the Pant-y-Rhes Mine, which yielded out of a comparatively small hole about 400 tons of lead ore. It is remarkable that scarcely anything has been done to explore this supposed valuable mineral property, except opening the flat above alluded to, and sinking a shaft 55 yards deep near the eastern boundary of the set, through an unsettled and confused piece of ground, at the bottom of which a swallow has been communicated with, which most effectually drains the mine, and which I consider of the utmost importance and advantage in future operations. I would, therefore, recommend a cross-cut to be driven south at the 55 yards level to intersect two veins which are found on the surface about 40 yards to the south of the shaft, and which appear to unite in their progress westwards; and which I believe all practical persons will consider a very favourable indication: at the depth of the proposed cross-cut the ground is in a settled state, and I think it may be fairly anticipated that when the veins are found in this settled state of strata they are productive. I would also advise that the cross-cut be continued south, with a probability of discovering other veins besides the two above-mentioned, and particularly that immensely rich vein from which the Marquis of Westminster derived such large profits—I mean the old Pant-y-glo vein. This celebrated mine is about half a mile to the east of Pant-y-Rhes, the veins of which have been very productive, and are supposed to range westward through the south part of the Pant-y-Rhes Mine, and if so, they will be again discovered by the continuation of the 55 yards cross-cut south. I wish also to direct attention to another part of your property. It is evident that this and the surrounding mines abound in what are called flats, or large deposits of lead ore, found between the measures of the limestone, and which, in many instances, have proved remarkably rich, and which are more prevalent and productive where cross leaders or small veins are found in broken strata. This is the character of your ground, and already, as I have stated above, one such deposit has been found within it, which has yielded nearly 400 tons of ore. I would, therefore, advise you to open a level from the winding-shaft, ranging in a north-westerly direction, and commencing at a depth of not more than 30 yards from the surface, and continue to drive in that direction until they reach a branch of the Wagstaff vein, which is known to cross the valley in your land—west of the winding-shaft. It would be easy, and yet true, to speak of the immense richness of the Halkin Mountain; I would beg merely to say, that there is a piece of ground almost unexplored, contiguous to, and surrounded by, some of the best lead mines that history has made us acquainted with, and some of the veins range from these mines through the mineral property in question. These are the prospects and simple position of this mineral property as at present developed, and which, if properly opened, may lead to very beneficial results. I believe that the capital proposed will be found sufficient to explore the ground in the manner which I have suggested.

JOHN DARLINGTON.  
Miners' Mines, near Wrexham.

Out of the capital proposed to be raised, the present lessees are to receive, as a consideration for their interest in the lease and mine, £3000, part of which they are willing to take in shares, and the remainder of the capital to be expended in the development of the mines.

The working of the ground will be proceeded with immediately, under competent mining direction; and it is confidently expected that the amount of capital now to be raised will prove more than amply fully to test the ground, and that the best anticipations of the committee will be realized.

Halkin Mountain is situated within about five miles of the town of Holywell, where the sales of lead, ore, &c., by public ticketing, take place fortnightly; and within equal distance of the smelting-works at Bagillt.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 75, Old Broad-street, London; and to the following brokers:—Edward Cazenove, Esq., 39, Lothbury, London; John Davis, Esq., 35, Great Tower St., Exchange-buildings, Liverpool; John Watson Hamilton, Esq., 14, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; Luke Arnold, Esq., New-buildings, Small-street, Bristol; Edward Fox, Esq., 51, Dame-street, and John Power, Esq., 22, Fowne's street, Dublin; Mauro Hugh and Co., 4, North-street, David-street, Edinburgh; Charles Wilkinson, Esq., 2, Exchange-buildings, Hull; George Wise, Esq., 59, Albion-street, Leeds; Ebenezer Smith and Son, 1, George-street, Sheffield; and John Miller, Esq., 71, Queen-street.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE GROSVENOR LEAD MINING COMPANY.  
Halkin Mountain, Flintshire.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in the above mining adventure; and on receipt of the allotment of the whole, or any part of the number of shares applied for, I undertake to pay the deposit of 10s. per share thereon.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
Name .....  
Address .....  
Occupation .....  
Reference .....

THE TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD).  
TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Capital £25,000, in 50,000 shares of 10s., to be issued in Scrip Certificates to holder, of Five shares each.—No further liability or risk to be incurred.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.  
D. L. DAVIS, Esq., Spencer-street.  
AUGUSTUS GADSDEN, Esq., Gray's-inn-square.  
ROBERT R. GRACE, Esq., Rodin, Cornwall.  
J. AWTON, Esq., Upper Seymour-street.  
THOMAS PROUT, Esq., Bedford-street, Plymouth.  
Capt. T. SLARPE, H.L.C.S., Leamington.  
JOHN WOOD, Esq., Sunny Hill, Berks.  
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, and Co.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. James and O. A. Jenkin, Sherborne-lane.  
PURSER at the Mine—John Peters, Callington.  
BROKERS—Oliver Raymond, Esq., 6, Bank Chambers.  
OFFICES.—30, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the copper and lead lodes in a set adjoining the well-known mineral district of the Treburget Mines, situated in the parish of St. Teath, Cornwall, known as the Trehanick estate, comprising the large area of 149 acres of rich mineral land, held by lease from the lord of the manor for 21 years, at 1-14th royalty.

Parties desirous of becoming shareholders will please to apply in the usual way, by letter, addressed to the Committee of Management, at the Company's offices, 30, Bucklebury, or to Oliver Raymond, Esq., broker, 6, Bank Chambers, where prospectus may be obtained.  
JOHN HUNTER, Secretary (pro tem.)

N.B. Full reports of this valuable set have been obtained from the undermentioned well-known mining captains in the district—viz., Capt. W. Lean, of Holmabush; Capt. W. Toy, of Old Treburget; Capt. Thomas Julian, of Treburget United; Capt. John Kneebone, of Penteglas; Capt. Thomas Reynolds, of Alburn Consols; and Capt. Samuel Gregory, of Great Tregone Consols; which may be seen at the offices of the Company on application.

A SHFORD CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE, PARISH OF LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 6000 shares of £1 each.  
OFFICES.—5, ADAMS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The set extends for about 4½ miles in length, and nearly 1½ mile in breadth. There are all necessary buildings and erections on the mine, with seven valuable lodes, fully laid open, and a good engine, and are ready for the market. Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and prospectus may be had.

By order of the Board,  
GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, Secretary.

## SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS COPPER MINE, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 3000 shares of £1 each.  
OFFICES.—5, ADAMS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

This set is of ample extent, being 600 fms. from east to west, and 400 fms. from north to south; and the lease is for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th. The rich and well-known lode of the Alfred Consols has been discovered in this set. Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and prospectus may be obtained.

By order of the Board,  
GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, Secretary.

## WEST WHEEL LOVELTIN AND COPPER MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON, CORNWALL.

TO BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Dues, 1-15th; Lease, 20 years, from November, 1852.

In 2050 shares—1000 to be issued to the public at £1 10s. each, to defray the expenses of premium and work already done to the end of December, 1852. There is a small amount in the hands of the purser to carry on the mine for the next two months. Six men are now employed in driving the adit to intersect the lodes. The remaining 1050 shares are held by respectable parties, and no free shares are reserved by the originators.

PURSER—Peter Clynio, Esq., Liskeard.  
AGENT—Capt. Richard Kendall, of Wheal Lovel and Trumpet Consols Mines.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Robins, Foster, and Co., Liskeard.

PROSPECTUS.  
This mine is situated in one of the richest tin districts in Cornwall, adjoining the well-known mines of Wheal Lovel and Trumpet Consols, which have paid, and are still paying, large profits to the shareholders. The old Trevena Mine is close thereto, and now working by a spirit company of adventurers. The most productive lodes of these mines run through the whole length of the set, which is upwards of 500 fms.; consequently, it offers one of the greatest possible and most encouraging inducements for investing the capital required to give it a full and fair trial.

The reports from agents of known experience and respectability in the locality (which are annexed) are of the most favourable character.  
Application for shares to be made to H. B. Rye, Esq., 77, Old Broad-street, London, who will show the plans and give any information required.

REPORTS.  
July 8, 1852.—According to your wish, I have inspected the above set, which I find to be in immediate connection with Wheal Lovel, and with one of its most productive lodes passing through it. Trevena main and south lodes also pass through it, and from which two lodes the lord received £17,000 for dues in 14 years' working, and only to a shallow depth. The set is pretty extensive, and embraces several other lodes, which are cut in the adit; and as the adit is in the set (the Wheal Lovel adit), you could drive on either of these lodes to a great advantage. The whole of this ground is explored, save some shallow workings on the backs by the old men. The Goblet lode in Wheal Lovel is the most productive tin lode in the district; the improvement took place in it at the intersection with the Good Luck branch, from which point a strong shoot of tin is being pursued with great success; and, looking at the oblique direction of this branch, you will perceive that two such intersections will occur in this set. The large cross-course shown on the plan is the main one in Trumpet Consols, and it looks like an important part of the set. In conclusion, I would observe that there are more than ordinary facilities for developing these lodes, the ground being moderate, water easy, and but a short distance from a sea port. On the whole, I call it a most eligible speculation.

Mr. Richard Hawke. JOHN MEDLER, of Wheal Pool, formerly of Hierodolot.  
This mine is situated in the parish of Wendron, in the county of Cornwall, adjoining the well-known Wheal Lovel, Trevena, and Trumpet Consols Mines, having all the Trevena lodes, many of those of Wheal Lovel and Trumpet Consols, Wheal Vals lodes, and also a large cross lode, close to which the lodes have been very productive in Trumpet Consols.

This set is nearly all unexplored, and in maiden ground. Wheal Lovel adit is brought into the set on the eastern part, where a horse-engine was erected, and tin raised on Cape's lode in Wheal Lovel, but on the other lodes little or nothing has been done within the memory of man. It affords a fair investment, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists; and to put this mine into a profitable state of working, an engine of 36 in. cylinder will be necessary.

R. S. BRYANT, Manager of North Crever Mine.  
JAMES JAMES, Agent of Wheal Lovel.  
RICHARD KENDALL, Manager of Trumpet Consols.  
J. B. WILKIN, Agent of Trumpet Consols.

West Wheal Lovel, Dec. 11, 1852.—Having carefully inspected this mine, I beg to hand you my report thereof. This set is very extensive, and is situated in the parish of Wendron, in the county of Cornwall. It is bounded on the east by Wheal Lovel, on the north by Wheal Union and Trumpet Consols, and on the west by the well-known Trevena Mine; several of the productive lodes in the above mines run through the whole length of this set, and there are others in the south part which have not been wrought on, and which I consider well worthy of trial. Looking at the situation, the promising strata, and the many tin lodes running through it, I consider it to be well worthy of a spirited trial, and have no doubt of the adventurers being well rewarded for their outlay.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
HENRY HODGE, Agent of Wheal Mary Ann.

To the Adventurers in West Wheal Lovel.  
West Wheal Lovel, Wendron, Jan. 10, 1853.—I have closely inspected this set, but as you have already got detailed reports on it, signed by several mine agents of respectability, practical experience and character, with whose opinions I fully concur, a lengthened report from me, when I can add nothing new to what they have already expressed, is superfluous. I beg to add, that from its possessing the same lodes and intersections, and in the same general strata as the mines immediately adjoining, which are now productive and profitable, I see no reason why this should not prove as good as either of them, and I, therefore, consider it a valuable set. I remain, &c., Peter Clynio, Jan., Esq.

Manager of Wheal Robins and Vanton Mines.  
West Wheal Lovel, Wendron, Cornwall, Jan. 10, 1853.—According to your request, I have again carefully inspected this mine, which is granted to you for 20 years by the Duchy of Cornwall, and herewith I hand you my report thereof.

This set is situated in a very favourable locality for tin, being bounded on the north and east by the well-known Wheal Lovel, Wheal Union, and Trumpet Consols Mines, the productiveness and profitability of which are well known as dividend-paying mines (for which see the columns of the Mining Journal). It is bounded on the west by the old Trevena Mine, and which is being resumed under the superintendence of Captain Michael Martin. I have been over the surface, and also underground at the adit level, and have seen two lodes in the south part of the set of good size and character, in a very congenial stratum for tin; and I have no doubt of there being good and productive lodes at a moderate depth; these lodes are to the south of the above-named mine, and I would suggest your driving east on the south lode to intersect the great cross-course, which runs also through the Trumpet Consols Mine, where large deposits of tin have been raised; then to drive north to intersect Wheal Lovel and Trevena lodes, which have been very profitably worked in these sets, and will, I fully expect, be equally as profitable in this. A shaft has been sunk near the eastern boundary of the set, on one of the Wheal Lovel lodes, about 12 fms. under the adit (and water drained by the application of a horse-wheel), and a level extended about 20 fms. west on the lode, which, with the stopes in the back to this extent, produced 9000. worth of tin.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
HENRY HODGE.

To the Adventurers in West Wheal Lovel.  
The Directors have the satisfaction of announcing to the proprietors that they have RECEIVED LETTERS from their agents in New Granada, informing them of the PURCHASE of the FRONTINO MINE, well-known as abounding in gold and other valuable minerals. This purchase has been made for a sum of from three to four years' profits, calculated by its present yield, which, in the opinion of their mining engineer, will be more than doubled by the measures which the Company will adopt without delay. This property, with those of Juan Criollo and Novolia, already announced as purchased, will place the Company in a state of active operations—thus promising a highly remunerative return on the Company's capital.

Specimens have been received from the company's mine, the Bolivia, as well as from other mines of Antioquia, showing in the most satisfactory manner the richness of the mineral produce of this province.

By order of the Board,  
GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Secretary.  
6, Adams-court, Old Broad-street, Jan. 12, 1853.

THE BRAZILIAN DIAMOND AND GOLD COMPANY (PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED).  
An Act of Incorporation, or Royal Charter, will be applied for to limit the liability of the shareholders.

Capital £65,000, in 65,000 shares of £1 each, to be paid on allotment. 10,000 shares will be reserved for Brazil.

DIRECTORS.  
SAMUEL BOYD BARNETT, Esq., 34, John's-place, Abbey-rd., St. John's-wood.  
WILLIAM T. CURTIS, Esq., 2, The Terrace, Kensington.  
Capt. CLIFFORD HENNEY, Avenue Lodge, Ham, Surrey.  
JAMES MCCABE, Esq., 2, Palace-place, Whitehall.  
The Hon. CHICHESTER SKEFFINGTON, 1, Grosvenor-square.  
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Maisterman, Peters, and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.  
SOLICITOR—W. H. Cotterill, Esq., 32, Throgmorton-street.  
STOCKBROKERS—Messrs. Druitt and Rawlings, 23, Tokenhouse-yard; G. T. White, Esq., 19, Tokenhouse-yard.  
SECRETARY—Mr. Richard Buckley.

OFFICES.—4, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE ST., LONDON.  
PROSPECTUS.  
This company is formed for the purpose of working the River Sipo, in the province of Minas Gerais, in the Empire of Brazil, for diamonds and gold—the directors have entered into an agreement for a lease for 21 years, of one-half the river, for a distance of twelve English miles. They have also a contract for the purchase of the freehold of 10,000 acres of land on the west of this river, by which the company will possess a right for ever of dredging an extent of about 14 miles of rivulets, creeks, and streams, affording great facilities not only for securing the precious stones in their various beds, but, by sluicing the auriferous alluvial soil, of obtaining gold and diamonds which, it is highly probable, will be found in all parts of the flat lands adjoining their margins, thus opening an immense field for mining enterprise, in addition to which the timber upon the estate is of the most valuable kind, the indigo plant grows in great profusion, and the soil (remarkable for its fertility) adapted for the cultivation of corn, beans, rice, and cotton. The country is healthy and the climate most agreeable, the thermometer seldom ranging below 50° or above 80° Fah.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to Mr. Richard Buckley, secretary, at the offices of the company, No. 4, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street; Messrs. Druitt and Rawlings, 23, Tokenhouse-yard; and G. T. White, Esq., 19, Tokenhouse-yard, London; Messrs. Duffield, Louthouse, and Whitworth, Manchester; and to Messrs. Lucas and Kirby, Liverpool.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.  
To the directors of the Brazilian Diamond and Gold Company.  
Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares in the above company; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to pay for the shares you may grant me, in such manner, and at such time, as you may direct.

Dated this day of 1853. Signature .....  
Name in full .....  
Address .....  
Profession or business .....

Reference .....  
THE BRUCUTU GOLD MINING COMPANY.  
Referring to the advertisement in the papers of the 17th instant, the directors have now to announce that the advice by the mail from Brazil enable them to state that the owner of the Brucutu Mine, in further proof of his confidence in the value, has consented to receive no compensation for the trial of his mine (for which 12 months are now allowed), beyond a small proportion of the gold found during that trial.

The directors, therefore, consider it unnecessary to require more, in the first instance, than 2s. 6d. per share, for which provisional scrip certificates will be exchanged for the bankers' receipts, and they are enabled likewise to limit the capital to £50,000, retaining the power, however, to increase it to the original sum of £75,000.

The holders of the scrip certificates will be entitled to pay the remaining 17s. 6d. per share, in order to carry out the purchase and to work the mine, should the preliminary trial, for which a staff and superintendence are already in Brazil, induce the company to accept the contract.

In consequence of these alterations, any applications for shares may be withdrawn previous to the issue of the allotment letters, which will take place on the 21st day of January instant.

By order, J. GATLIFF, Sec.  
Offices, 58, Old Broad-street, Jan. 18, 1853.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY. (Provisionally registered.)  
Application has been made for a Royal Charter of Incorporation.  
Capital £250,000, in 50,000 shares of £5 each, with power to increase the capital of the Company to £500,000.—£1 to be paid on allotment.

DIRECTORS.  
PHILIP AUGUSTUS BROWNE, Esq., 30, Wood-street, Cheapside.  
JAMES GARRARD, Esq., Pinner-place, Middlesex.  
PERCIVAL NORTON JOHNSON, Esq., F.R.S., 79, Hatton Garden.  
HENRY FREDERICK THISTLETHWAITE, Esq., Vine House, Seven Oaks.  
JOHN GARNETT TYRRE, Esq., Old Broad-street, London.  
RICHARD FOWNES WINGROVE, Esq., 30, Wood-street, Cheapside.

BANKERS—Messrs. Maisterman, Peters, and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, and Co., Bucklersbury.  
GENERAL MANAGER—Perceval Norton Johnson, Esq., F.R.S.  
SECRETARY (pro tem).—Mr. T. M. Walford.

This company is formed for the reduction and smelting of gold, silver, argentiferous lead, and other ores. It will particularly apply itself to the smelting, or reduction by other means, of the auriferous quartz from Australia and also from California, as it is a well-ascertained fact, that a large portion of gold from auriferous quartz is not extracted by the ordinary method pursued; also one of its objects will be the reduction or smelting of the silver ore now being imported in large quantities from the west coast of South America, and other parts.

The prospect of success in the establishment of works of this nature is based on the statistics of persons well versed in the practical knowledge of the various descriptions of ores from foreign countries, but which ores, from their composition, are not fit, or applicable for reduction by amalgamation, in consequence of containing admixtures, which in some cases render the operation impossible, and in other cases not advantageous. Of such descriptions are the "desmontes," or refuse ore of the South American silver mines, accumulated for many ages, which are now being imported into this country to a very large extent. Some mines, rich in silver, are now being worked, which have been abandoned in consequence of the ore not being of a description fit for the reduction by amalgamation, although found to be highly valuable when smelted by improved processes in this country, where fuel and lead ore are abundant.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of smelting works, in full operation, with 20 furnaces and complete sets of de-silvering pots and other apparatus, and most advantageously situated in regard to the richest lead districts, where coals and freight are cheap. At these works 300 tons of ore per month are now being smelted, producing on the monthly average 13,000 ounces of pure refined silver. An establishment near London is likewise secured, where machinery and appliances, conveniently situated for the reduction of minerals of the first-class quality, and for the shipment of others to a locality where ordinary smelting would be more economical; here the minerals from foreign countries are rendered marketable and sampled for smelting, more than 400 tons of silver ore being now under operation. The price to be paid for these two establishments, with the plant, &c., as now at work, including the profits arising from the 1st of January inst., will be the sum of £23,000.

It has been most carefully calculated that, in addition to the profits which will arise from smelting or reducing gold and silver ores by improved processes, a considerable revenue will be obtained by preparing ores for the public competition of other smelting establishments, a business patronised by several of the largest importers of ores, and by foreign mining companies.

It is not necessary in a prospectus to enter into details of all the advantages likely to accrue from an establishment of this kind; but it will be seen that by careful management, and by the works being conducted by persons fully competent, and as the produce of the works will be always readily marketable, no trade losses are likely to accrue. It holds out every inducement to merchants and importers of minerals to have the produce of their ores returned on advantageous terms, and if wished under their own inspection—advantages not offered by any other establishment. At the present time these works are making a good profit; by the addition of capital, the establishments are not only capable of being greatly extended, but of being worked to much greater advantage, as the same efficient staff would be able to superintend an increased business, and much economy would likewise be effected in the labour of workmen, as well as a proportional saving being made in furnaces, &c.

The directors of the proposed company consider that a capital of £50,000 will be sufficient to carry on the works; but as it may be found hereafter advantageous to make some cash advances on the consignment of ores, as well as during their preparation, and by other outlay to promote the objects of the undertaking, it is deemed expedient to have the power of making further calls; but such calls will never exceed 10s. per share at any one time, nor will they be made at intervals of less than six months.

The accounts will be made up half-yearly, commencing from the 1st of January, so that the first half-yearly dividend will be payable in July next.

Application has been made for a Royal Charter of Incorporation, and in the event of its not being obtained, the company will be established under the provisions of the 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110.

Application for shares, in the form annexed, are to be addressed to Messrs. Foster and Broadwater, 68, Old Broad-street, London; or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, No. 8, Old Jewry.—London, Jan. 12, 1853.

To the Directors of the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company.  
GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot to me shares in the above company, the whole of which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I hereby agree to accept, and when required to pay the deposit of £1 per share, and to execute the Subscription Contract and Deed of Settlement of the company.



## ST. KATHARINE DOCK COMPANY.

The usual half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the Dock-house, Tower-hill, on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman THOMSON, M.P., in the chair.

Sir JOHN HALL (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report:—

The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the company for the year ended the 31st December has been examined for inspection by the proprietors during the last 14 days, and copies of the same are now upon the table; these accounts show the following results of the business of the past year:—

Gross earnings £233,287 5 6

Expenditure, including interest 162,598 6 0

Net earnings £70,689 19 6

This amount, with the balance 16,991 15s. 11d. brought forward in Jan. last, and deducting the amount of the dividend declared in July following, gives a present available balance to the credit of the company of £8,841 15s. 5d., out of which the directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company be declared for the half-year ended the 31st Dec. last; should the meeting concur in this recommendation, the dividend payable will amount to £3,766, and leave a balance to be carried forward to the present year of £5,075 15s. 5d.

The following is a comparative statement of the quantities of goods landed and in warehouse in these docks, and also of the shipping and tonnage that have entered the same, during the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, respectively:—

GOODS.					
	1850.	1851.	1852.		
Landed	Tons 119,149	130,862	122,059		
Goods in warehouse on the 31st Dec.	68,121	82,095	73,256		

SHIPPING.					
	1850.	1851.	1852.		
Ships with cargoes	703	721	653		
Ships entered light to load	259	269	288		
Total	962	990	941		

## PORT OF LONDON GENERAL RETURN.

Number of ships, and their aggregate register tonnage, that entered the port of London with cargoes from foreign ports, distinguishing the British from the foreign, during the years ended the 31st January, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Total	9910	1,903,407	10,113	2,166,095	9902	2,132,345
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Although the foregoing returns show a diminution of the quantity of goods landed and the tonnage and number of ships that have entered these docks in 1852 as compared with 1851, it will be recollected that the directors, at the meetings in January and July last, took occasion to observe that it was not to be expected the extent of business in 1852 would equal the extraordinary amount transacted in 1851, yet they have the satisfaction of stating that the year which has just passed compares favourably with the average of former years.

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At the meeting in July last, the directors informed the proprietors that clearance sales had taken place during the preceding half-year of goods long in deposit; since then the accounts of those sales have been closed, and the proceeds thereof carried to the suspense account, which has been fully adequate to meet the estimated loss of rates.

The three-story warehouse on the dock quay, at the south side of the entrance basin, which the proprietors were informed at the last meeting was in course of being erected, is now completed and in full occupation. The directors have also contracted for the construction of the Mezzanine floors at F warehouse for the sum of £2754. Measures are in progress for entering into a further contract, of about the same amount, for constructing the remaining portion of the Mezzanine floors determined upon, which form part of the extensions sanctioned by the proprietors at the last half-yearly meeting; these additional buildings, including the warehouse first mentioned, will provide for increased means of stowage of merchandise equal to about 3000 tons.

The CHAIRMAN said he trusted the proprietors would agree with him that the report which had been read was most satisfactory, and that the accounts contrasted favourably with last year. He had stated at the last half-yearly meeting that they could not expect the same amount of business in 1852 as in 1851, which was not owing to the great excitement of the Exhibition of All Nations. The first half-year of 1852 had shown a falling off, which arose from a number of ships that would have entered the docks but were kept out by the easterly winds. But the great increase of business at the latter end of the year made up for that loss, and there were only 9000 tons of goods less in the warehouses at the end of last year than in 1851. Their plan had always been to take a triennial view of the business of the docks, and looking at it in this way the result was as follows:—

Gross earnings in 1850	£231,500—Net earnings	£71,500
ditto 1851	255,900—ditto	79,200
ditto 1852	233,287—ditto	90,689

which showed that the net earnings in 1850 were 31.14s. per cent.; in 1851, 47.1s. 8d. per cent.; and last year, 47.13s. 6d. per cent. Thus, the net earnings of last year were above 1/2 per cent. over 1851, and nearly 1 per cent. over 1850. (Hear.) He considered it most satisfactory state of their affairs, and the indefatigable manner in which the committee had acted since their appointment at the last meeting to examine into the expenditure of the company had done much good in reducing the expenses, and it was but justice to those gentlemen that their names should be mentioned—Mr. Cater, Mr. Pegler, Mr. Prye, and Mr. Ridley. If they adopted the resolution prepared by the directors, and declared a dividend of 2 per cent., they would leave a balance of upwards of 30,000, in hand; and he could assure the proprietors that the accounts had been carefully examined, every charge brought in, and they did not owe a single shilling but what was brought into the balance-sheet. It was an honest, clear, and just account. (Hear.) He hoped the report would be received favourably by them, and that the same confidence would continue to be placed by the proprietors in his colleagues and himself as had hitherto existed. He should conclude by moving the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the report of the directors now read be approved and adopted, and that printed copies of the same be furnished to the proprietors; and that a dividend be now declared for the half-year ended the 31st of December last at the rate of 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, such dividend to be payable on Saturday next, the 22nd inst., and following days, Sundays and holidays excepted, and that the income tax chargeable on the same be defrayed by the company.

J. W. CATER, Esq. (deputy chairman), in seconding the resolution, said it was satisfactory to know that the committee of examination into the expenditure of the company had the confidence of the directors, and it would be satisfactory to the directors to know that they had the confidence of the proprietors. (Hear.)

Mr. SIMPSON thought with so large a balance the dividend ought to be 2 1/2 per cent., and should move that amount as an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN said, as no party had seconded the amendment, he would explain that the subject had occupied the attention of the board of directors, but they were of opinion that it was far better to keep the amount of dividend the same, and when the proper time arrived they would consider whether it would not be policy to pay something in the shape of a bonus, instead of increasing the dividend. (Hear.)

Mr. SIMPSON expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

M. T. D. DE VITRE, Esq., proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by JAMES ROLLE, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and are hereby given, to the chairman, and the rest of the directors, for their valuable services and unwearied attention to the interests of the company.

The CHAIRMAN having returned thanks, J. F. KENSINGTON, Esq., highly complimented the conduct of the secretary and other officers of the company, and concluded by proposing the following resolution, which was seconded by M. T. D. DE VITRE, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Sir John Hall, and the other officers of the company, for their exertions for the interests of the company during the past year.—Sir JOHN HALL returned thanks, and the meeting terminated.

**IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM-SHIP PROPULSION.**—The "homerang" propeller, the invention of Lieut. General Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, which we have before noticed in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, is again causing considerable attention—Sir Thomas being now in England, and is, no doubt, endeavoring to obtain a patent for his propeller in a large vessel. It appears from a Sydney paper, that, on the 1st of May last, a trial was made of a screw from England and a homerang, the latter beating the former by 12 to 1; and when the first trial of the new propeller was made on the *Keera*, it gave a large increase of speed over that obtained by her own screw. These, however, were but small affairs, and the great object is to test its powers on a ship of large tonnage. A correspondent states that the homerang propeller may be worked with one-half out of water, and be so placed as to be daily examined and cleaned; or it may be applied to the fore and aft parts of ships, worked so as to pull and thrust equally, and allow of steering with greater accuracy than has ever yet been attained. This mode of application will allow of a propeller double the diameter of the screw, and consequently, a double rate of speed is attainable—say, to a vessel 33 or 34 feet beam, a propeller, 30 ft. diameter, would give this speed, by direct action, at 60 strokes per minute. It is sanguine that this principle, and this alone, will be generally adopted, and that it is the only true figure for a screw propeller, combining the parabolic and cycloidal curve, and exactly meeting that remarkable law by which the area of working surface should be governed—it should never exceed the supplement of the spiral surface over the area of the disc or section taken at right angles to the shaft.

Capt. W. A. Bury, of Michigan, U.S., has exhibited to the public the model of a new paddle-wheel, in which the blades, instead of being immovably fixed to the wheel, are hung to the arms on strong hinges, allowing them to make a certain angle with the water at entering, and having given their full effective force to the point where the fixed paddle begins to lift back-water, the hinge allows them to drop, and they naturally follow themselves, without any strain or friction. With a model 4 feet in diameter, making 30 revolutions per minute, a person could stand within 2 feet of the blades left to the water without receiving a splash. The object here to be ascertained, as well as with the homerang, appears to be whether large propellers will give the same results as the models.

**HAVING CALORIC ENGINE.**—Mr. F. P. Hoblyn, of Barnsbury, says:—"I have seen repeated accounts of the invention of the caloric engine, ascribed to Capt. Ericsson, of America, and you will allow me to state, that I claim the invention for Cornwall; as, ten years since, I invented what I called the "Pneumatic Engine" (to use heated air in the same way, and for the same purposes as steam). The principle is the same in my invention and Capt. Ericsson's; but mine has the prior claim by ten years. My invention was known to many in Cornwall at the time, and will still be remembered by several." The last information which has reached me, is that the machinery was set in motion, in New York, on the 16th Dec., and performed admirably. The ship's wheels made over six revolutions per minute, while the vessel was made fast to the dock. Only 400 lbs of coal were put into the trip would not be made until the engines were in complete working order. The experiment, thus far, is said to be perfectly successful." Another account says:—"The performance of the caloric-ship, *Ericsson*, is said to be very satisfactory. The speed attained was 14 miles an hour. The consumption of fuel is ascertained to be only six English tons per 24 hours—a saving, as compared with steam-ships, of more than 50 per cent."

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION—LAND AND SEA.

Mr. F. C. Bakewell delivered a lecture on this subject, at the Russell Institution, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. The lecturer said that the electric telegraph was as yet in its infancy, though about 40,000 miles had been laid down. The Electric Telegraph Company had about 3000 miles in this country, and there were other lines belonging to other companies. He then proceeded to describe the means of first communicating by electricity, noticing first, Dr. Watson's experiments on Shooter's Hill, in 1747, which led to the establishment of the fact that electric communications were instantaneous. It was remarkable that the general method of insulation employed by Dr. Watson was the same as that now used by the Electric Telegraph Company. The first attempt at conveying messages was by M. Lenoir, at Berlin, who employed 26 insulated pith-balls, to represent the letters of the alphabet. Improvements were suggested by the voltaic battery. The first English inventor was Mr. Ronalds, in 1816, who used a dial-plate at each end of his communication, so contrived that the letters of the alphabet presented themselves in rotation, and the communication was made at the moment of the requisite letter appearing. This plan was in operation over eight miles; and he sought to engage the attention of the Government, but they told him that telegraphs were of no use in time of peace, and that the old semaphore answered every purpose that was required. (Laughter.) Till 1837 no further progress was made, when Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone obtained their first patent. They at first employed five needles; but it was soon found that two were sufficient, and even one in some cases. By the latter, as many as 60 letters in a minute might be transmitted. (The lecturer exhibited the operation of a single needle telegraph.)

In 1846, Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone succeeded in forming a company, and their wires were laid on the Great Western, at a cost of 1300l. per mile; but when the company had carried it as far as Windsor, they grew tired. Notwithstanding the difficulties which the invention had to encounter, telegraph companies were now paying 8 per cent. It had long been supposed that electric telegraphs could only be advantageously laid down on railways, but this was a mistake; they might be just as well conducted along a common road. The lecturer then explained the method by which the circuit was completed, with single and double batteries, and showed the advantage of what is known as an "earth's circuit." The method of insulating the wires in earthenware was next illustrated; and the lecturer stated that glass had recently been employed as an insulating substance, at the posts, with still greater advantage. Still the wires were exposed to each other all the way between the posts, at a distance of a few inches; and there was no doubt that great waste occurred by the electricity passing from one wire to another. From an experiment which he had recently conducted on the Serpentine, with a single bright wire, uninsulated, he drew the inference that insulation at the posts was less important than to protect the wires from each other. The wires between London and Liverpool were six of an inch in diameter, and the amount of surface of each wire was no less than 48,000 ft. The communication was frequently interrupted from the leaking of the wires; he believed if the wires were varnished it would tend to remedy this. Dr. Shaughnessy had adopted a method on the Indian railways of putting up thicker wires, and placing the posts further apart, and this had been found to answer well.

The lecturer then explained the construction of the electric cables that have been laid down between Dover and Calais, and Donaghadee and Port Patrick. As an improvement he suggested that instead of a thin copper wire a thick iron one should be employed; there would then be less necessity for the gutta percha coating. It was true copper wire was a better transmitter of electricity than iron; but, upon the whole, he thought the latter would be much easier to work. With a rod of iron, half an inch thick, covered with gutta percha, and then with iron, a much more efficient cable would be obtained. He hoped before long to see England and America connected by a submarine telegraph. The question almost resolved itself into one of cost. A line like that from Dover to Calais might be laid down from the Land's End to Halifax (N. S.), for less than 1,000,000l. sterling; but on the plan he suggested, of employing a single thick wire, the cost, he was confident, would be less than 100,000l. It might be thought that a single wire would never suffice for all the communications between England and America; but it might do in the first instance, and others might be added. In six months the Electric Telegraph Company had transmitted 85,913 messages, not exceeding 20 words each, and 10 times the number might have been conveyed with more perfect machinery. The rapidity of transmission was at present limited, by the slowness with which a clerk could read and transcribe the communications; and few persons could write more than 60 words in a minute. By Mr. Bain's printing process, he was enabled to transmit as many as 1000 letters in a minute; this had been done between London and Manchester. A disadvantage of this process was the punching of the paper which was requisite, but it could be done previously by clerks. 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## Original Correspondence.

## EDUCATION OF MINERS' CHILDREN.

SIR.—Whenever the question of education is brought before the country, it is a matter of deep reflection and consideration; and it more especially applies to us in our densely populous country, where the means of this essential matter, both morally and religiously considered, has been so far so lamentably neglected. The Earl of Aberdeen is reported to have said recently in the House of Lords, "Another great object of the Government would be the extension of national education. All parties seem to agree as to the propriety of the principle, and to differ only as to the mode of working it out. It would be the aim of the Government to give the Church its legitimate influence in a general and universal system of education, without any interference with that freedom of religious opinion which was the right of every person in the empire." It is sincerely to be hoped that the country may be enabled at last to accept a comprehensive scheme of universal education under such views as the noble Premier has propounded: that there is much to be done among us may be seen from any one giving some little attention to statistics connected with schools in this western district. From time to time, sir, I have given you isolated facts bearing on the neglected state of education of miners' children, and of some noble examples and exceptions, such as Lady Bassett and Mr. Broadley, what they have done towards the matter; but of what still is to be done by a great scheme, in its most appropriate sense, let me give you some details of the four mining parishes of St. Agnes, Perranzabuloe, Ilogan, and Redruth; this has reference to miners' children alone. Communicating with the two first-named parishes, of which I have more details by me than the others.

PARISHES.	CHILDREN AT DAY SCHOOLS.		TOTAL.	NOT AT SCHOOL.		TOTAL, all under 12 years of Age.
	MALES.	FEMALES.		MALES.	FEMALES.	
St. Agnes	1276	379	360	739	457	933
Perranzabuloe	506	102	93	193	179	375
Total	1782	481	453	934	636	1308

From this table, which I think will be found sufficiently accurate for general purposes, it will be observed that nearly three-quarters of the children belonging to these parishes have no education at a day-school; and taking these parishes as a basis for the mining parishes of the country, which there can be little doubt are in a like position, what an immense number of children are being brought up among us without the simplest forms of education. We will suppose, moreover, there are 150,000 miners in the country, then, proportionately to the above table, there will be 300,000 miners' children, three-quarters of whom—viz., 225,000—are not in receipt of daily instruction. Nor must we overlook the Sunday-schools, which have an important bearing on the subject here before us;—a table of the Sunday-schools in the preceding-named parishes will assist us in illustration.

PARISHES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
St. Agnes	870	855	1725
Perranzabuloe	214	212	426
Total	1084	1067	2151

This includes all the Sunday-schools, and all ages. By reference to the table of day-schools, it will be found that there are 784, of all ages, at the Sunday-schools more than miners' children at the day-schools; and safely presuming that out of 1725 (the whole number in St. Agnes), 800 are miners' children under 12 years of age, and that 739 of these are attending day-schools, the remainder 81 must be deducted from the 784, giving us 703, the number of children at Sunday-schools, either Sunday or day-school. In Perranzabuloe, there are 231 of all ages at the Sunday-schools more than at the day-schools; and allowing that out of 426 (the whole number), 300 are miners' children under 12 years of age, and that 193 of these are attending day-schools, the remainder 105 children, deducted from the 231, gives a total of 270 miners' children not attending any school; and admitting 200 infants and others incapacitated in both parishes, there will be 472 miners' children uneducated, even in the simplest manner; which is a startling number, and, but for such a situation, we should doubt the existence of such a condition in this country. This ratio being extended to other parishes, I will take Redruth and Ilogan, two large, influential, mining parishes: there are more miners in St. Agnes than Redruth, proportionately, from the town of Redruth having a larger number of tradesmen,—the parish of Redruth contains 10,571 inhabitants, and the parish of St. Agnes 6670. I presume there are about 1700 miners in Redruth, and 2000 miners' children under 12 years of age; we may safely infer that 1600 children are not at any school; allowing 200 infants, and others incapacitated, there will be 800 children in the parish without any instruction; and, added to the 472 of the former-named parishes, will give 1272 miners' children being brought up in darkness and ignorance. Ilogan has a population of 9218 inhabitants, and is essentially a mining parish, as much so as St. Agnes; we may safely say there are 2200 miners in Ilogan, and 3000 children under 12 years of age, of which 300 are infants, and others incapacitated, there will be about 1600 miners' children in the parish of Ilogan, in the same dark position as in the other parishes; and then putting the four together, we shall find that 3302 children are left neglected, and roam in ignorance of the commonest forms of education, and in the land of darkness. From returns, I find that the Sunday-schools are much better attended in St. Agnes than either Redruth or Ilogan, which will be apparent when we compare numbers. In St. Agnes their are 1725 Sunday-schoolers to a population of 6670 inhabitants; in Redruth, 2201 Sunday-schoolers to a population of 10,571 inhabitants; and Ilogan, 2907 Sunday-schoolers to a population of 9218 inhabitants; so that, therefore, St. Agnes is considerably above the others in respect to schools and scholars; a fact which is incontrovertible. It will be inferred, I think, from what has been produced, and what we may easily do, to simplify the subject to the country, where there are 150,000 miners' children under 12 years of age, untaught, uneducated, and untaught, that there is much to be done by any Ministry, by private individuals, or associations towards amending the vast amount of neglect among us. Something ought to be done; and mining colleges, or any other adult education, will not be of that value which they would otherwise be, unless the children first receive a good rudimentary education. Anything that would dispel the idea that we are making such immense progress generally, and which would bring the subject in its practical bearing before the country, should be immediately done. We ought not to fancy security, when truth demonstrates the contrary; and, notwithstanding what has been done, and what is still doing, by our various institutions, ranging from the smallest day-school up to our scientific and literary societies, there is a fearful want of education among us; and a good sound practical education to a miner is of essential importance, since his business is a combination of many branches of science, which must call into operation his mind, which is very important. I shall return to this subject again.—A MINER: St. Agnes, Jan. 3

## FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.

SIR.—Your correspondent, "An Englishman," has again called upon me, by a very long epistle, in which (he must excuse me for the remark) I think he has used my name entirely in vain, and has wandered completely from the subject matter of my letter, such having simply set forth those facts which ought to embrace the only questions between me and any anonymous writer, whose unsolicited remarks obliged me to appear in print in self-defence. First, he is quite in error in assuming that I and the writer signing himself "Benevolus" are one. It is a ridiculous objection, if the assumption were true, I do not know who the party is, nor was the letter written in concert with me. It appears to me the writer is acquainted with the facts relative to the constitution of my mining companies, and that he has had the honesty to declare the truth, when he considered, as did I, my mines were attacked by "Argus." I appreciate the assistance of the unknown "Benevolus," although I did not ask the interposition of his arm; I only required that the complaint should assume some definite feature, and then I think I could have confidence that mine own hand would defend mine own head, when engaged in a cause having no need of secrecy.

Having made one statement, I should not have troubled you further; but for the very strange mode in which my communication is commented upon by "An Englishman," whose quotations from Shakespeare may be very fine, but really appear to me to be perfectly inapplicable to the subject at issue. He slightly reflects upon the tardiness of my reply, although he might and must have observed that my letter remained a month in your hands, incapable, as you announced, of being inserted for want of space. He then designates my letter "elaborate." To this I have to reply that it was necessarily comprehensive, in consequence of the undefined nature of the attack. Censure was evidently intended by "Argus," but the grounds of disapproval were concealed. I was, therefore, obliged to everything to the writer, and to conceive a ground of complaint; consequently I disclosed the constitution of my mines, and, as far as my opinion or experience extended, I gave a faithful picture of their features. Had I known "Argus," I would have invited him to peruse my rules, as also to inspect my mines, and then, if he has the talent he assumes, he would have been enabled to have written upon matters of which he knew something, rather than upon mines of the features of which he was entirely ignorant. However, I must beg your correspondent, "An Englishman," to be convinced that I do not wish to contend with any person. I have long conducted large mining operations in the county, and I can safely say I have never spoken disparagingly of any other person's property. If I have cause of complaint, I invariably speak to the man, rather than of him to the world. At the same time, I am ready to give any such account of my mines as the public are entitled to demand; and if the advice of "Argus," or of "An Englishman," should ever be intended for my good, for my instruction, or for the safety of any parties connected with me, I shall be thankful to receive it, divested, as I trust it will in future be, of the usual acrimony wherewith self-constituted public censors clothe their thoughts, when reproving anonymously.

As regards mining brokers, it has been named to me that I have given offence by assuming that the letters of "Argus" and "An Englishman" emanated from some of their body. I have only to reply, that I do not know any one to whom I have offered intentional offence. The attack was named to me as proceeding from them; if I have erred, I offer the "amende honorable," which your correspondent names, but does not present. I have not the slightest desire to stand aloof from the brokers. True it is that I have provided the capital for my mines without their aid, and I can continue to do so; but now that I have established the principle of my office, I am quite ready to place in the hands of the brokers shares of any further mines which I may be bringing out for them, as they are issued at par, and to give them a liberal commission from my own interest. All that I require is that the shares shall be absolutely sold at the original price, and the money paid into the bankers of the company, for the purpose of working the mine.

After this explanation, and proposal of co-operation, if it be their pleasure, surely there is but one object for which either "Argus" or an "Englishman" should contend with me. Such one point is, that the mines which I propose should present such surfaces indications, or early features, as appear to justify the outlay of capital in their development. I am informed there are some persons who depreciate entirely, as unsafe, and who warn capitalists against, any investment in young mines, and say they pay no attention whatever to "surface or early indications." To such persons I must reply, it is because you have not sufficient geological knowledge to understand the superficial evidences of more deeply-seated wealth; that it is only by following up early and minute indications that good and dividend-paying mines can be produced, to succeed those which are now yielding minerals, and must ultimately work out; that any person can write apparently learnedly of an old mine—the features of which have been developed by others; that it requires much knowledge, much perseverance, and somewhat of honesty to bring a young mine forward from its incipient state to its full maturity, without wronging your original adventurers by making them do the work for later holders, exclusively; and that, instead of such exertions to take a step in that which I, at least, consider to be in the right path, becoming matters of censure and sarcasm, they should receive the commendations and support of all those who are truly the lovers of legitimate mining.—FREDERICK S. THOMAS: Jan. 11.

## FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.

SIR.—The logical powers of your correspondent, "An Englishman," are certainly not of the highest order, nor are his deductions applicable or true. Because Mr. F. S. Thomas accepted the challenge of "Argus" (of Truro), relative to the comparative value of certain mines, confirming in a satisfactory and more detailed manner the opinions I expressed why they have progressively attained, and are entitled to, the prices they bear, he says it is, therefore, evident that Mr. Thomas and I are avowedly one and the same individual. When such an assumption is made public, it should be given in more appropriate terms, lest we should be led to doubt the writer's knowledge of his vernacular. I suppose he intended to say "inferredly," though in neither sense would he have been correct, as you can testify. His histrionic lore is also to be much questioned, or at least his application of the various quotations, in which he so much delights to indulge. The *Comedy of Errors* was revived and introduced by "Argus"—the parts of the two Dromios being enacted by themselves.

In the extract from *Othello*, he is equally unfortunate, as it was against such slander that I ventured to write. Whatever opinion "Argus" may entertain as to the value of the four mines in question, he has no right to impute trickery to the parties projecting them; but having done so, and as he said with "little compunction," he should not be surprised that the parties calumniated would indignantly repudiate such a charge. The quotation, therefore, may with strict propriety be applied to "Argus," who also may in consequence justly exclaim, "God help me from my friends," for they undoubtedly apply the lash to his back in their endeavour to defend him. In the course of "An Englishman's" extensive reading, he has probably met with this passage, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," and he proves that "he has just enough of learning to misquote." He has put into the mouth of the late Sir Robert Peel a sentence which was written by one William Shakespeare, who flourished a few centuries before the time of that talented statesman.

In his unfortunate and inappropriate application of the *Comedy of Errors*, "An Englishman" has afforded me the opportunity to explain in my turn. "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word," he so communicates a continued jumble of errors of the most egregious nature. He so confounds the 1st and 2d persons singular that it is difficult to comprehend his meaning. He speaks of your other correspondent under the signature of "An Englishman," as if it were another party. But to mark his inconsistencies and disingenuousness, he says that he has never taken cognizance of the existence of the four named mines, and yet without reference to "Argus's" parallel, which he admits he has not at hand, "he doubts their figuring in the count of value with the more fortunate neighbours." If he has not taken cognizance of these mines, and has no present help to his judgment, he should refrain from expressing any doubt as to their worth; but the animus is too apparent, and his disguise too flimsy, not to be seen through. No one gives, either "Argus" or "An Englishman" credit for their avowed disinterestedness; it is not believed that they have the interest of the public so much at heart.

They have, however, thought unintentionally, done the respective properties much service by directing public attention to their progressing value, and to their ill-considered application of the law, which the proprietors were quite content should be developed by their own efforts.

As "An Englishman" acknowledges that he is indebted to me, I trust he will be profited by the advice which I offer him in all sincerity. His allusion to Sancho Panza may be intended for humour; but it is so obscurely expressed that I must candidly confess my inability to perceive it. The truisms of the unfortunate squire are gems in comparison to the attempts at wit of your correspondent, who does not seem to have benefited much by the perusal of his lively author; and, unless such be the result, he has better waste his time in the study of the *Don Quixote* than in the defence of persons who are calumniated should successfully defend themselves against unjust attacks on their property and character.—BENEVOLENT: London, Jan. 11.

## ON MINING LAWS.

SIR.—I find in the *Mining Journal* a move for a law as to the interest of mining, and if you can spare the space, I should like to add my mite in the right direction, to the security of poor adventurers. I have repeatedly seen in your Journal statements that the principles of the Cost-book System, and *en commande* law, limited the liability of shareholders to the stated price of the shares. Therefore, there need be no wonder at an honest industrious man taking shares to the full amount of his saved earnings, trusting to the honesty of mining committees, captains, and purveyors, for proper application of the law. A promise under my observation. A certain gentleman, a few years ago, held a prospectus made up by parties under the names alluded to, of a mine with an extended set of lead lodes extremely valuable, and copper lodes, in which malleable copper had already been found; the mine not requiring the least machinery for working any of the lodes, a small amount would put it in working order, with certainty of immediate and large returns. The mine was, therefore, divided into so many parts, or shares, to the amount of 2500*l.*, to be made up by instalments, if all needed, and so more liability (prospectus statement).

The mine was to be abandoned, and the balance against a single share would be called in, as above stated, the "captains" were not wanting for reports for the purpose; not on the richness of the different copper and lead lodes said to be in the set, but that the lead and the copper lode in certain ends and shafts were promising, &c., until they had drawn from the shareholders, by calls, to beyond double the amount of the prospectus liability, for which "Gnome" has payment receipts to prove. 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## BRITISH MINES.

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**SPANISH COVE (IRELAND).**—Captain Henry Thomas reports—I have let 5 fms. additional of Perrier's shaft to sink for 30 f. I could not do this before, in consequence of having to cut deep drains to take off the surface water from the shaft. In bringing up the drain we found several large stones, and in blasting them we found them to contain great deal of malleable, and strong spots of yellow ore, which indicate well. I believe Spanish Cove will prove a rich mine.

**ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.**—At Hancock's, the lode, although much improved since last month, has not altered its character since last reported. At Hoppet's, to-day (Jan. 15) I set a tribute pitch at 115, in 17, and the takers to have 50f. per ton for their tin; the back is looking well, and if the air will permit I shall set another pitch after this month. We shall resume driving the end on Monday; the end men have, during the last three weeks, been cutting the rise pit, and rising in the back, to open tribute ground. Owing to the continual floods the water has not decreased in the engine-shaft. Our men are getting on well with Grou's whin-shaft.

**TEES SIDE (CUMBERLAND).**—At Metal Bank, the ore is increasing as we drive east in the vein, and the ground somewhat easier to drive, so that we are fast approaching the intersection, which will be made in the limestone above level. The works connected with the engine are progressing. The boilers were both in their places on Saturday last. If we have favourable weather we will very soon prove the truth of the statement made as to the richness of this shaft. That there is a solid rib of ore 11 in. wide now standing is confidently affirmed, and that the vein is 9 feet wide, of good bonse work, is also stated on indisputable authority. When we remember that 70 bins of lead ore were raised from this shaft in about a year and a half, principally by the work of two men, and sink at 25.8s. per bin, we may be well assured that the shareholders in this mine will be amply repaid for their outlay, the ore being now worth 62. per bin, at the mine.

**TRELOWETH.**—We have set 3 fms. in the engine-shaft to sink below the plat, cut 1st, under the 55 fms. level; the lode was intersected in the plat, and have opened it to be able to judge of its value. From what has been done, I think the lode very much improved in appearance, yielding very good stones of copper ore, mixed with quartz of a promising character, not containing nearly so much capel, and I hope from the ground now being easy for sinking—namely, 20f. per fathom—that before the shaft is sunk 3 fms. deeper, we shall have a good lode. We have set the 35 west drive by six men, at 31. per fm.; the lode in this end looks better, and the ground easy, the progress ought to be good. In conclusion, the lode, yet we have not cut the south wall, and as the engine-shaft will be continued sinking vertically until the south wall is met with, we thought best to sink without further delay, inasmuch as we calculate at present to drive east and west on the lode in a 70 fathom level.

**UNITED MINES (TAVISTOCK).**—We have just cut into a lode in the cross-cut north on the 80 fm. level, on the eastern (Wheal Ash) part of the set; it is composed of ar, munda, and copper ore, and as the end is very wet we expect it will prove to the long-sought-for Wheal Ash lode. In the adit, in the west part of the set (Rix Hill lode), we have suspended sinking the winze until the lode is drained by the 80, and resumed driving the end, in which we have a good lode. The Rix Hill lode in 80 is so wet that we can do very little in it, but the tin is rich in quality, and there every appearance of the quantity being very large. The ends alone have produced wards of 2 tons of tin this month.

**WEST BASSET.**—There is an improvement in the 75 east on the north lode, the value and value of which cannot yet be ascertained; it will take a few days to open to the extent of the discovery; the lode at present appears to be very large, and is producing rich stones of grey and yellow ore. I suppose a third part of the water the mine has to draw is coming out of this part of the end. Although some tributes have been hindered by the water, yet we hope to sample 150 tons of very good ore.

**WEST GOGGIN.**—In consequence of a breakage in the engine-shaft last week we were prevented from measuring on Saturday as usual, but the engine is again set in, and expect the water will be out by Thursday next, the 20th inst.

**WEST WHEAL ALFRED.**—In driving the 85, west of Carr's engine-shaft, the lode improves in value; the present end will yield about 4 tons of copper ore per fathom, but has not been much done in the 85 east, because the sun men have been taking and dividing the engine shaft, which will take another week to complete. In the 45 east we are driving on the north part of the lode, and shall continue to do so for some time, which will be opposite to Mexico shaft, when there will be 6 fms. to drive a cross-cut north to hole it, which is sunk as deep as the back of the 45. After the shaft hole, it is intended to cross-cut south in the 45 through the lode; and judging from the large workings over this spot in the 37, I anticipate a good lode. We have set a size to sink below the 45, to hole the 35, and after it is accomplished we shall at once commence stopping the back of the latter level in a good bunch of ore. The 37 driven 2 fms. east of Grou's shaft on the north part of the lode, and is improving in appearance; the 37, west of Mexico shaft, is driven on the north part of the lode; we have, to-day (Jan. 15), set to drive through it, which we think is 10 ft. wide, and appearance is favourable for copper ore. Cole's engine-shaft works very well; we are sinking the shaft by twelve men, at 87. per fm., and in eight weeks we expect to down to the 30, when it is intended to fix a plunger-lift; on the whole, the mine has much improved, and in a few months our returns of copper ore will increase. In consequence of continuous westerly winds for seven or eight weeks, very little coal has arrived at Hayle, and unless a change of wind takes place in a fortnight, I fear they will be very scarce.

**WEST WHEAL FANNY.**—The lode in the adit level, south of trial-shaft is large, 13 ft. wide, and being composed of gossan, quartz, munda, &c., is a kindly lode; the lode in the adit level, north of trial-shaft, is about 2 ft. big, composed principally of munda and quartz—a kindly lode.

**WHEAL ARTHUR.**—North Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; worth 77. per ton; the lode in the same level east is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, munda, and spots of copper ore. The lode in the 35 west is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 87. 10s. per ton. Broom's winze, sinking below the 35 east, is without change since last report. The lode in Cruse's mine, in the bottom of the 35 west, is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 97. per ton. The lode in Cock's stopes, in the back of the 35 west, is 1 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 87. 10s. per ton. The lode in Bartland's stopes, in the back of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom, worth 77. 10s. per ton. The lode in Burgess's rise and stopes, in the back of the 35 east, is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 20 west is considerably improved within the past day or two; on cutting through it, we find it is a fine lode, yielding full 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 97. per ton. At this point there are upwards of 30 fms. of backs on the course of the lode, and if the lode continues productive, a grass shaft will be required about 60 fms. west of engine-shaft, but it is utterly useless attempting to extend the operations until a drainage-pit is erected. The 35 and 50 cross-cuts are being expedited.

**WHEAL AUGUSTA.**—Since our last report we have been extending the 28 fm. level east from Graham's shaft by two men; we have only one part of the lode in the end, about 2 feet wide, with tin; we have a large lode of tin in the north side of the level, but we intend to drive a few fms. before we take down the lode. In the 31 fm. level, west from this shaft, the lode is good, 6 ft. wide, all tinstuff for the stamps, and still a rich branch in the middle of it; we have ten men stopping over this and tin ground, and are glad to report that this level is very much better than the 18 fm. level ever was. In driving the 18 fm. level east on the south lode we are sinking better; and on the Wheal Augusta lode, under the 18 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, we are still sinking fine stones of tin; our steam-stamps are still doing well at coal, and I have to say that all the steam-stamps in this parish are idle also. We are raising a good quantity of tinstuff.

**WHEAL CREBOR.**—We have cut a good course of ore in one of the new pitches the back of the 12, on the north lode—the pitches are greatly improving. Our engine went to work yesterday (Jan. 16), in fine order, and the water is forking very well considering. The bearings, brasses, and wheels, all being new, we are obliged to be very careful, as they get hot. We have cleared and put our engine in order all rough while stopping. I will write you all particulars on Wednesday. Please to all concerned know we have a good course of ore in three of our pitches.

**Jan. 19.**—The pitches in general are greatly improved in the past week. In a new pitch to the back of the 12 fm. level, east of cross-course, the lode is now north upwards of 20f. per fathom. The new pitch, east of Carlson's winze, is just last reported, worth full 40f. per fathom. The lode in the pitch east of Odger's winze is worth upwards of 20f. per fathom. The lode in the pitch to the back of the 12, west of cross-course, is worth 12f. per fathom. Yesterday I let another pitch to the east of cross-course above the adit; by the means of our pitches turning out so well, men are looking around for them. I hope in the course of a few weeks to have several more pitches working. We stopped the men driving east on the south lode the 12, to sink a winze to open the ore ground passed through for stamps. The other parts of the mine are just as last reported. We shall break many tons of ore in this sampling than on any former one, all being well. The 40 end west, or flow adit, is driving by six men; we shall then open something good shortly.

**WHEAL EDWARD.**—The masons are progressing with all force, and very satisfactorily. By Saturday night (Jan. 22) the walls of the engine-house will be up, and the 20th roof will be all on, if the weather continues dry, and it will be ready for the engineers to begin their works at once. Mr. Mathews was here yesterday, marked out the boiler-house and stack, and we shall at once begin to take out the masonry, so as to be ready for the masons; all other work is progressing favourably.

**WHEAL FANNY.**—We have again resumed sinking Hitchens's shaft; the water fallen off a little, and we hope to be able to progress. We have sunk the old engine-shaft about 3 fms., making together 5 fms. in, below the 19; the grounds still are still and very troublesome to sink. We have driven the cross-cut 3 fms., and are continuing favourable, and the water from the end has increased. Our engine sinks at about 1 stroke a minute. We have driven the counter lode 1 ft. 10 in.; the lode branch is without alteration. The men have been engaged cutting ground for our machine, and stopping back of level for pipes; all our operations are progressing as fast as possible.

**WHEAL FLORENCE (St. Ives).**—On account of the late floods, we have been compelled to discontinue further proceedings on the lead course for the present. We have recovered in the sea a copper lode of a very promising nature, composed of a quantity of rich gossan, sugary spar, munda, prun, munda, and occasionally spots of copper ore; the lode is between 2 to 3 ft. wide, underlying south about 2 ft. in the fm. We have sunk a grass shaft about 3 fms. in the lode. We are now driving an adit by four men; we have to drive about 70 fms. to intersect the lode from the 30 fms. deep; the ground in the end at present is very favourable for driving; I think it will continue.

**WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.**—Thorne's shaft is now down about 6 fms. below the ground level; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore. At Young's shaft, driving the 97 north, the ground is good, and the lode 20 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 87 north the ground is moderate, and the lode 18 inches wide, producing 3 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 77 north the ground is good, and the lode 2 feet wide, producing 7 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 70 north the ground is good, and the lode 15 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. The engine-shaft is 5 fms. deep; the ground moderate, and the lode 20 inches wide, with promising appearance, producing good stones of ore. In the 87 south the ground is moderate, the lode 15 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. At Maxwell's shaft nothing has been done in the 70 south since last report, in consequence of the men being engaged about the shaft. In the 60 south, on the western part of the lode, the ground is moderate, and the lode 15 in. wide, producing 3 cwt. of ore per fm. In the eastern part the ground is hard, and the lode 1 foot wide, producing 2 cwt. of ore per fm. Tribute pitches are looking well. We sold on Saturday last, to Messrs. Mitchell & Son, 40 tons of ore, at 17. 15s., delivered on the mine.

**WHEAL HAMLYN.**—I see but little alteration in the end since my last report; and, per, the air has been so very bad again, that the men have not been able to work as much as they would have done; they complain of the same at Wheal Fanny; it is in consequence of so much rain, it makes the weather so very bad. However, if we could get a little dry weather we should soon cut Fuller's lode. The south and south lode, which we are driving on the course of, is 2 ft. wide, composed of munda, spar, munda, and a quantity of iron. It is looking very kindly for Fuller's lode, and I hope we shall cut it rich.

**WHEAL HARRIETT.**—In the 40, driving east on the north lode, the lode is 14 in. wide, producing about 1 ton per fm. In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, sinking on a lode west of the north cross-cut, the lode is 7 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of copper ore per fm., of good quality. In the 20, driving east of Bates's shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore.

**WHEAL LANGFORD.**—Since my last we have driven the 20 fathom level west of Langford shaft 4 ft.; the lode at this point is just as last reported. The stopes in the back of this level, on the copper lode, have improved during the past week; the silver-lead lode at this point is much as usual, producing 2 cwt. of silver-lead per fm. We have commenced cross-cutting south from Dure's shaft in this level, where we have driven since last report 9 ft., ground favourable for driving, present price 47. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level, on the copper lode, are without any particular alteration. From the stopes on the silver lode at the different places we have broken during the past week nine bags of silver ore of moderate quality. We hope to sample another parcel about Monday next, the 24th inst.

**WHEAL MAY.**—Owing to the scarcity of coal to keep the engine working, our men have been prevented from working in the bottom end and stopes the latter part of the last week. The engine is now again at work, and the water is forking fast, so that I expect they will be able to resume their places as usual on Tuesday next, as the water was not up to the 10 fm. level; the men have been driving west on the course of the lode.

**WHEAL PERU.**—The lode in the deep adit driving west has been productive of some good bunches of lead during the past week, and the general appearance are of a very encouraging nature. We have commenced quarrying the stone for the engine-house and other buildings, which operation shall be urged with all possible speed. The Hookan and granite have been cut through. We have not found the south branch of the caunter at the south of the granite, but have cut a new course of elvan, which is full of malleable, and proves by assay to be good saving work, worth about 77. per ton, and by dressing could be made worth much more. The end going east is very kindly, containing stones of munda and ore now and then. A sample of the Hookan has been sent to Wales for assay.

**WHEAL ROBERT.**—We have secured the engine-shaft, as far as it is required for the present, with timber; this morning we have resumed dropping the pumps, and, with good speed, we shall get the water in fork by our next report. In the 12 fm. level, at our east adit end, the lode is still looking exceedingly promising, full 3 ft. wide; ground favourable for driving.

**WHEAL SAMSON.**—Our gossan lode appears to be getting richer for silver; I will send you samples and you can try them.

**WHEAL VICTORIA.**—Since my last report the shaftmen have sunk 1 ft., making altogether 30 fms. below the adit, and have put in all the casing and dividing, and are now employed in putting in the footway.

**WHEAL ZION.**—Since my last report the ground in Vivian's engine-shaft has been more favourable. In cutting through the great lode, west of Lemon's shaft, we cut the north branch of what is termed the caunter, which I reported. Since then the Hookan and granite have been cut through. We have not found the south branch of the caunter at the south of the granite, but have cut a new course of elvan, which is full of malleable, and proves by assay to be good saving work, worth about 77. per ton, and by dressing could be made worth much more. The end going east is very kindly, containing stones of munda and ore now and then. A sample of the Hookan has been sent to Wales for assay.

**YEOLAND CONSOLS.**—Our shaft is sinking below the 36 through a fair lode, worth 12f. per fm.; it is still soft, and as compared with the last lift, shows considerable improvement, there being more prun, peach, and other good characteristics; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and tiny throughout, the price for sinking is 97. 10s. per fm.; the 36 east has been driven about 4 fms. from the breast of ground, and the lode is looking much better than it did in the 24 at the same distance from the shaft; it is worth about 87. per fm., of fair quality throughout, with a leader under the hanging wall, very rich. We consider that the improvement met with in the 24 is dipping westward, and consequently that we shall not have to drive through a bar of unprofitable ground, as we had in that level for several fathoms; the stopes in the back of the 24, west of Crowle's winze, is of fair quality, though not so good as in the east of the same, where it is 12 ft. wide, and turns out 5 cwt. of tin to the fm.; we are stopping this ground at 12s. per fm., and our prices for other parts are on the same moderate scale; in the end we are a lode 7 ft. wide, composed of tin, prun, peach, and granite, of the richest quality, worth 67. per fm. In the 12 east we have lately met with a cross-course, which has heaved our lode a little to the right, where it is looking well on the eastern side, worth 12f. per fm. The 24 stamp-heads are working in first-rate style, and our dressing-floors will, when completed, which will be about a month from this, bear inspection by any agent in England. Our mine can be worked cheaply, and with considerable profit to the adventurers, as the ground in the stopes and ends is very easy, and the tin raised is of superior quality, being perfectly free from munda, and requiring no salting. We have sold this month's parcel to Enthoven and Sons, for 66d. 13s. per ton.

## FOREIGN MINES.

**LINARES MINES.**—[Received from Captain A. W. Martyn.]

**Pozo Ancho, Jan. 8.**—There is nothing new in sinking the engine-shaft under the 65 fm. level. The 65 fm. level, driving west of engine-shaft, is improved, and is now worth 1 ton of lead in a fathom;—driving east in this level the lode is still unproductive. The 55 fm. level, driving west of Buena Ventura winze, produces 1/2 ton of lead ore in a fathom; and the same may be said of the level driving from La Casualidad winze to meet this end—this communication will shortly be made. In driving the 55 east of Shaw's shaft, the lode is poor. La Fortuna winze sinking under the 45, and now over this end, is of the same character as the end. The stopes in the 55 level, between San Antonio and Las Nieves, are worth respectively 1 tons and 3 tons of lead ore in a fathom. The 45 fm. level, driving east of La Esperanza winze, is worth 2 1/2 tons of lead ore in a fathom. La Sueta winze, sinking under the 31 in advance of the 45 fm. level, is worth 1 ton in a fathom; the cross-cut driving north at this level is without change of notice. The 45 fm. level, driving west of San Juan's shaft, is still disordered by cross-courses, and unproductive. We have just resumed sinking Thorne's shaft under the 31 fm. level, at the price of 450 reales per vara, and 1 real per arroba for lead ore. Driving east of this shaft, in the 31 fm. level, the lode is worth 3 1/2 tons in a fathom, with ground rather more favourable for driving; the cross-cut driving north from this part of the mine is without change. The end driving east on the north lode at this level is worth 2 1/2 tons of ore in a fathom; west, on the same lode, it is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; driving east from the junction of this with the south lode, to make a more quick communication, the lode contains a little lead, and is improving. West of San Juan's shaft, driving on a north branch in the 31 fm. level, the ground is of fair quality, and unproductive. In driving the 31 east of Shaw's shaft, the lode has improved, producing now good stones of lead. The 20 fm. level, west of Warner's shaft, contains spots of lead ore, not to value. I annex the usual stock account. Ore weighed in, 66 tons 14 cwt.; total in stock, 225 tons. Pig-lead smelted, 47 tons; sold in London, 61 tons 16 cwt.; total in stock 380 tons 4 cwt.

**IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—

**Gongo Seco, Nov. 30.**—The produce of gold for this month is Lb. 1 8 5 0 less than the previous one, owing in a great measure to the heavy rains, which have prevented a constant supply of stuff from the bed of the river to the Gongo stamps, and the old workings being less productive. Vernon's shaft has been sunk 16 1/2 fms., where we unexpectedly found water, and I have ordered a cross-cut to be driven north 9 feet above the bottom, to intersect the old workings on the main shoot, and to prove its quality. The ground is of fair quality, and unproductive. We have just resumed driving the 31 east of Shaw's shaft, the lode has improved, producing now good stones of lead. The 20 fm. level, west of Warner's shaft, contains spots of lead ore, not to value. I annex the usual stock account. Ore weighed in, 66 tons 14 cwt.; total in stock, 225 tons. Pig-lead smelted, 47 tons; sold in London, 61 tons 16 cwt.; total in stock 380 tons 4 cwt.

**NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES.**—[Received January 17.]

Since my last the produce of gold is a little better, of which the greater part has been extracted from the jacutinga east of the Cavaco; the lode in this end has a very promising feature, and the samples taken from this point show tolerably well. In respect to the Bandeira, the gold is still visible in many specimens, though for want of force little stone has been broken until to-day.

**Coacoe, Mks. 7 4 0 33; Cuiba, Mks. 0 4 0 32; total Mks. 8 0 0 65.**

**ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING ASSOCIATION.**—[Received Jan. 17.]

**Obore, Dec. 15.**—A few more surface labourers and negroes have returned to their work, but there has been no addition of miners. The repairs at Robertson's shaft are progressing satisfactorily. We shall resume the 110 on the first arrival of hands. We have had half a dozen men on the slope east of Taylor's latterly in the 24 hours—that is, three by day and three by night, and sometimes two on the western slope. The lode 4 fms. east of Taylor's is 4 ft. wide, somewhat easier for breaking, and towards the bottom is improving in quality, yielding about 5 tons to a fm. The water continues very abundant; having before us two or three months of the dry season, it will, I expect, soon increase, when we shall resume sinking. We intend also to employ more force in Thompson's shaft, as soon as we can do so, and commence a level to meet the 32 cross-cut. The 32 west is poor at present, but from its appearance I think there is a productive lode before us. The stopes east of Taylor's have improved in the past week; there is more ore and less munda. The ore cleaned to the 14th of December was 25 tons.

**ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.**—[Received January 17.]

**Merro Velho, Nov. 8.**—Produce for Oct., 31,927 oits., from 6789 tons of ore, yielding 4.07 oits. per ton; 1087 oits. from the arrastres; 24 oits. from Old Herring stamps 16 oits. from calcining experiment:—

Total produce	33,054 oits.
Less duty, 5 per cent.	1,653 oits.=31,401 oits. at 7s. 8d. £12,037 1 0
Costs, Rs. 31,414,935, at 27 1/2 d.	5,337 11 8
Profit	£6,199 6 4

In obtaining this large produce we have been greatly assisted by the superior quality of the stone furnished by the mine, as well as the abundant supply, enabling us to raise the standard by throwing out on the refuse heap 600 tons of the most inferior. Stamps working during the month, average, 119-665 heads. On the 24th the gold trap, departed for Rio, under the charge of Capt. W. Treloar and J. Walker, with 10 boxes, containing 38,556 oits.=562-964 lbs. tray of amalgamated gold.

**Dec. 6.**—Produce for Nov., 29,119 oits., equal to 279-74 oits.; viz., 28,065 oits. from 6944-08 tons of ore, yielding 4.03 oits. per ton; 1061 oits. from arrastres; 44 oits. from Old Herring's stamps; 11 oits. surplus weight on last return.

Produce for November	29,119 oits.
Less duty, 5 per cent.	1,456 oits.=27,663 oits. at 7s. 8d. £10,004 3 0
Costs for Nov., Rs. 34,793,941, at 27 1/2 d.	6,335 8 11
Profit	£4,268 14 1

Considering that, instead of being enabled to meet the very bad season we have been obliged to bring in upwards of 200 tons from the refuse heap, this is, perhaps, as much as we had a right to expect from the stamps, but I acknowledge myself disappointed in the yield of the arrastres, from which I had fully expected 200 or 300 oits. more. Stamps

working during the month, average, 117-044 heads. The supply of stone from the mine during the month of Nov. did not suffice for the requirements of the stamps. Even in the few days already elapsed of December, we have been still obliged to have recourse to the refuse heap; though I am glad to say we have a large supply from the mine than during the latter part of November.

[The gold was sold at Rio, and a remittance of 13,000l. been received in London.]

## LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

At the ordinary general meeting, held at the offices, Moorgate-street, on Thursday, the 20th inst.

Mr. H. FAIRBANK (the secretary), having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN intimated that it was found impracticable to lay the accounts before the shareholders at so early a period of the year; he would, therefore, take the sentiments of the shareholders as to the propriety of altering the clause in the Deed of Settlement, and as far as the Registration Act allowed, so that in future when the meetings were held there would be time to have the accounts regularly audited, prior to being submitted to them. As regarded the registry, there remained but a very few shareholders who had not signed,—for about 150 shares, which were in the office, and for 85 scrip, the owners were unknown. He then read the first resolution, which he put to the meeting, allowing them one month longer to come in and duly register, which Mr. RICHMOND seconded, and it was carried unanimously. The chairman next referred to the vacancy occasioned by two members of the board retiring by rotation, but who, being eligible for re-election, offered themselves for re-appointment. Mr. Taylor, one of the gentlemen, had proceeded out as a resident director in Jamaica; he had arrived there, and was on route to his own residence, which is contiguous to the mine—his report might be expected by the next packet. He (the chairman) then proposed that John Taylor and W. Lowndes, Esqrs., be re-elected directors of the company, which was seconded by J. T. VINING, Esq., and carried unanimously. He (the chairman) then expressed his gratification in having very pleasing intelligence to communicate from Capt. Lean, under date 24th December last, which was as follows:—

"Since my last report, I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I have interested a promising lode in No. 2 adit; it is 4 ft. wide, containing a large portion of rich grey, with particles of yellow copper ore, red oxide, green and blue carbonate of copper, &c., with well-defined walls, underlying 2 feet in a fathom north-west and south-east, a box of which I intend sending you per next packet, and I think it contains silver also. This lode is some 10 fathoms from the large gossan lode running parallel with and underlying in the same direction."

Mr. RICHMOND rose to observe that he had received a letter dated one day subsequent to his advice, in which the good tidings were substantiated.

Col. BLANE put several questions as to the discrepancy apparent in Capt. Harpur's reports, clearly evincing a want of judgment on his part, or that he was easily deceived by others.

Mr. R. M. MARTIN confirmed these views, and observed that he was now engaged in compiling a work as regarded property in the West Indies; and having access to authentic sources, there discovered that, in 1655, pure copper had been found in abundance in Jamaica, and that the set of bells at the Jago de la Vega were cast from the produce thereof. Silver ore had likewise been abundant at that period, and gold in small quantities. That the metal was abundant in the island, no one could doubt; but volcanic and other eruptions had so disjoined the strata and it by confusion, that the difficulty now was in tracing the lodes correctly; moreover, the country being now under a copper geological survey.

After some further observations, the CHAIRMAN proposed that James Tally Vining, Esq., be re-appointed the auditor of the company.—Mr. Hook seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Vining returned thanks in an appropriate speech, assuring the meeting that he should continue to perform the duties faithfully and to the best of his ability—their confidence in him being sufficient reward.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the meeting be adjourned to Thursday, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts of the directors, and passing such resolutions thereon as may be deemed necessary.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting. The notice convening which having been read by Mr. H. FAIRBANK, the secretary, the CHAIRMAN proposed a resolution, altering the days for holding the future half-yearly meetings, as specified in clause 7, to the 24th day of February and 24th day of August in each year, or within one week of such respective days.

Mr. RICHMOND seconded the same, and the resolution was carried unanimously. The meeting then separated.

**DEVON BURRA BURRA.**—This great and celebrated mine, at 16 fathoms under the surface, is producing some of the most splendid specimens, which they have so long looked for. It is certainly a strong verification of their sanguine anticipations, and from the size of the lode already seen, and its declination not so fast in depth, is a more prominent feature of productiveness than if the angle had been more acute.

**WEST WHEAL LOVELL** (tin and copper) is situated in the parish of Wendron, Cornwall, immediately adjoining upon the west rich and profitable mine of Wheal Lovell, the fortunate shareholders in which have already received in dividends 17. 10s. per share, and the current price of them are now in the market 60s. each. In addition to the Wheal Lovell rich lodes passing through the heart of the set for 500 fms. in length, the Trevena main and north lodes do so likewise. During 14 years of last working, the lode received from these two lodes alone dues amounting to 17,000l. The great cross-course of Trumpet Consols passes through the set, which is very extensive, and most admirably situated in one of the richest tin districts of Cornwall. The ground is easy for exploring, workmen abundant, and the distance but trifling to the seaport for procuring supplies. Wheal Lovell adit is already driven on the eastern side, where a horse-engine has been erected, and ore broken from Cape's lode. Little else has been done during the memory of man. To render the concern profitable, an engine, of 30-inch cylinder, will become necessary. All the mine agents of the locality testify as to the value of the ground, and express their united opinion that it will prove as good and lasting a mine as any one around it. From the respectability of the purser and shareholders we augur well for the early success, under good management, of the undertaking.

**CAWSON HILL MINE.**—This set is situated in the richest mineral district of Devon, and upon ground highly congenial to the existence of copper; it is also bounded by numerous mining properties, whose success adds materially to the promise afforded by other and more tangible indications. The superincumbent rock consists chiefly of disintegrated granite and schist; in fact, this very intermixture arises from the circumstance of this district being the point of junction between granite and schist, and the numerous rich veins intersecting the set in every direction are surrounded with gossan, so ferruginous as to have communicated a strong chalybeate character to the various streams which flow through the property, whilst munda, mispickel, and arsenical pyrites are abundant. There have been discovered on the property many extensive lodes of copper, tin, and silver-lead, varying from 5 to 15 ft., and in one place 30 ft. wide. Of these the former have bearings nearly east and west, whilst the latter cross them at right angles. In almost every instance the dip is due north; several of the tin lodes crop out upon the surface, and invite early operations, and the assurance of immediate profit upon an expenditure of capital and labour, and a promise of valuable cupreous deposits at no very great depth, such being the case of working analogous ground in the immediate vicinity. It is certain that tin may be obtained here in considerable quantity during the construction of the adit, so as to render the cost of that important preliminary to mining operations one of nominal consideration. An inexhaustible supply of water furnishes the means of streaming and sumping, and (according to the expressed opinion of Capt. Moyle, the company's highly intelligent and active manager) render the ultimate employment of steam problematical; at all events, the necessity for such an auxiliary will be a question of some distant period. I cannot close these remarks without recommending the company upon the judicious manner in which their operations have been hitherto conducted; these must have resulted from a very minute inspection of the ground, and have been based upon a determination to commence where the greatest yield will be obtained at the least expense.—W. WHITE: Bow, Jan. 18.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL AND WHEAL CREBOR.**—An inspection of these mines having just been made by Captain Matthew Francis, we subjoin his report:—"I am quite satisfied that the value of East Russell Mine will be greater than the most sanguine have anticipated. The course of ore in the tunnel cross-cut produces as high as 33 per cent. for copper, and the lode is ore for 4 ft. wide; the lode is not yet taken down, but from the produce of the cross-cut will yield 4 tons of ore per fm., worth 20f. per ton, or 80f. per fm. I attach much importance to this; but the whole appearance of the mine warrants the conclusion of an immense formation of copper below. The engine-shaft is in one of the most extraordinary and rich-looking gossan ever saw. The cross-cut driving north at the 20, to cut the north lode, is in a rich killas, such as always attends great courses of ore in every well-mineralised country. The 45 fm. level, east from the engine-shaft, is in a lode producing fine yellow copper ore and greens; in fact, the whole lode shows unmistakable symptoms of a course of ore, such as I have always taken as evidence of rich deposits of metal, and in which I have never been deceived. I have just seen Capt. Charles Thomas's report. According to his testimony, I should imagine he supposes the lode of this mine to be an iron lode, although I perceive he leaves a door open to escape by, when the copper lode is laid open. I cannot expect it will soon be a very long time, as I am very sure Captain Thomas's decision. I would rather he had at once declared that it was either an iron or a copper lode, or frankly that he could not understand it. The gossan is in an immense body, and from its continuance to such a depth, I argue that the body of copper will be commensurate with it, and that the mine will be one of the richest and deepest in the district. At Wheal Crebor I find the lode above the adit, west of the engine-shaft, is in a fine course of yellow ore, coated with black, where the tributors are raising large quantities of ore, and the other parts of the mine appear most favourable. The great feature of the mine, however, is that the course of ore over the adit is in whole ground, 60 fms. in height, and of great length before the end to the westward; this will also be a good and extensive mine."

**TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY.**—The enormous increase in the use of slate even for building purposes, and the extraordinary number of new appliances for which the material is now in demand, has rendered it necessary to have a very extensive enterprise, and where a quarry produces a slate of good quality, there is probably no one producer of mineral development which pays better for investment. A prospectus of the above company has just been issued, from which it appears that the quarry is situated in the parish of Trevalga, in the county of Cornwall, held on lease for 90 years from Lady-day, 1848, at a yearly rent of 70l., without dues or royalty. It is situated on the sea shore, the rock being 120 ft. high, and thus possesses peculiar facilities for working. There is a shipping place by the side of the quarry, where the produce may be continually loaded in moderate weather, and on the other side by a good road to Boscastle, distant one mile. The overburden and waste can be removed at trifling cost; the slate is of the most beautiful colour, of first-rate quality, and may be seen on the roofs of many of our public buildings throughout the country. The quarry has been worked very profitably on a small scale; but there is ample room for 400 or 500 men, when the gains will be proportionally increased over the expenses; and it is confidently estimated, that after allowing for every expense and contingency, a clear profit of 30 per cent. will be realised. The company will be conducted strictly on the Cost-Book Principle, and by the rules, no shareholder is to be registered, except on written application to the purser; that no notice



Early in February will be published, price 2s.

### THE MINING GUIDE:

Containing the following particulars respecting each British and Foreign Mining Company:—

Name of Mine.	Captain.
Product.	Committee.
Where situated.	Secretary.
Purser.	Offices.

And the NAMES AND ADDRESSES of all MINING AGENTS AND DEALERS IN SHARES.

The object of the MINING GUIDE is to afford a means of communication between inventors and others, with parties connected with the working and management of mines, to introduce manufactures applicable to mining purposes, acquire information, &c.

As the MINING GUIDE will be a standard work—one kept for reference in the London offices and at the mines—it must be considered an excellent medium for giving publicity to all matters of interest to miners and capitalists. Advertisements intended for insertion must be sent without delay to the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

### AMERICAN COPPER MINING COMPANIES.

The Perkiomen and Acton Consolidated Copper Mining Company, established by charter in April, 1851, distant 20 miles from Philadelphia, on the Reading Railroad. Capital \$300,000, divided into 60,000 shares, of \$5 each. No dividend paid; shares last sold at \$3.25. In 1851-52, 524 tons of copper ore were sold; the average percentage of pure copper was 16 per cent., and the average price realised was \$54, or about £11 per ton.

The Hiwassee Copper Mines, in Polk county, State of Tennessee, incorporated April, 1852. Capital \$300,000, divided into 60,000 shares, of \$5 each; \$4 per share paid up. The last quotation at which they were sold is \$10 per share—holders disinclined to sell. Several thousand tons of rich ore, varying from 12 to 32 per cent., are already discovered, awaiting the completion of a tramroad, connecting the mines with the Augusta and Charleston Railroads. The mine is highly spoken of, and if worked judiciously, it will, doubtless, prove valuable.

### GOLD MINING IN AUSTRALIA—THE VICTORIA DISTRICT.

We have been favoured, by an old correspondent, with the following account of the purchase and sale of gold from Victoria, being the result of the operations of a few private gentlemen, and which may be illustrative of what may be done by properly-conducted companies:—

Gross proceeds of 10,462 ozs.	£41,621 12 10
Less brokerage, 1/2 per cent.	£32 3 0
Melting, dock dues, and charges	89 7 8 = 121 10 8
	£41,500 2 2
Average cost, 67s. 3d. per oz.	£35,178 9 6
Two per cent. per annum on taken of credit out	703 11 4
Freight, 15s. per ton, on value, taken at 70s. per cent.	274 12 6
Insurance, 1 per cent. on cost; 10 per cent. to cover profit	387 19 0 = 36,544 12 4

Showing net profit £4,955 10 10  
This profit of 4955l. was cleared within three months from the time of investment, which on the outlay of 33,178l. worth of gold, is equivalent to upwards of 14 per cent. for the time, or 50 per cent. per annum.

It will be observed, that the charges are all at so much per cent., or per ounce, and as the marketable price of the gold varies so little, operations of this kind may be conducted with comparatively little or no risk.

Our correspondent adds—"My friends have not touched mining, because we are thoroughly satisfied, from personal observation, that the present state of things, both with regard to labour, cost of transport, provisions, &c., is such as to render mining impossible; but as soon as the alluvial deposits shall have become exhausted by the rude means now adopted for the extraction of the gold, and labour more abundant, then mining companies will succeed; the refuse heaps of the diggers will, by more scientific means, yield to the shareholders a rich harvest indeed. These observations apply for the most part to the district of Victoria, for although I cannot speak of New South Wales and South Australia from experience, my information is such that I have little doubt mining operations may be successfully carried on at this moment in both. There can be little doubt that public companies may, by a judicious application of the greater part of their capital in the purchase of gold in Victoria, realise amply sufficient in 12 months to pay for a plant to be erected in the gold-bearing districts of New South Wales and South Australia, and as their erection will occupy about 12 months, the profits from Victoria could be applied to this purpose, and they would be completed by a time when labour, and, indeed, everything else, will have assumed a more healthy appearance for gold washing on a comprehensive and scientific scale."

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SKIBBEREN.]

**SPANISH COVE.**—Active operations operations have commenced at the mine, and from the indications shown there appears every prospect of its proving a rich one. I am informed that it is the intention of the proprietors to work it with energy, and they are in treaty for other mines in the same locality.

**KENMARE MINES.**—Mr. Gwatkin, the secretary of the company, with Capt. Vivian and Mr. Frith, are here, it is presumed with the object of acquiring information, and laying the results of their inquiries before the meeting to be held in the ensuing month. The mine is, as I am given to understand, looking well—perhaps more so than ever since it was under the present management.

**LETTER MINES** (near Ballydehob).—This concern, which has been lately taken up by Mr. Sadler and party, will, I think, turn out well.

**AUDLEY MINES.**—They are progressing remarkably well here.

**COOSHEEN.**—They are looking right well here, and breaking a good deal of high quality ore.

**GLENAULIN AND CARVILLEEN** are looking as well as last reported.

**MINING IN BIRMINGHAM.**—A meeting of shareholders in the Radcliff United Mines, in Cardiganshire, was held, on Thursday last, at Mr. Phillips's office, Bennett's-hill. This is the first mining company established in Birmingham: the mine is divided into 16 shares, which are held by large capitalists in the neighbourhood. They only commenced working in May, and have now ready for market.

**TREBUCKET MINES.**—It is gratifying to find that this well-known mining district is now to be more effectually worked, a company having been formed (see our advertising columns) for commencing operations on the property known as Trehanick Lands, which is surrounded by prosperous mines. The names of the parties connected with this adventure are a sufficient guarantee for the bona fide character of the undertaking, and the most prudent management of operations, in proving the mine to the best possible advantage.

The shares in Wheal Uyn, in consequence of further improvement in the mine, have advanced from 10s. to 12s.; the yellow ore now coming from the new north lode is of a rich character, and is the first lode cut in the junction of the killas and granite.

The exceedingly good report from Penlyne Court has caused considerable inquiries for the shares at improved quotations.

We are informed that nearly 2000 shares have changed hands during the past month in Penlyne Court, and that the shareholders are in high spirits, and full of anticipations for the future, which must follow the erection of the steam-engine and stamps in March next.

Many hundreds of shares are said to have been sold in Wheal Prockter, and that this promising sett will take a prominent stand in the mining calendar.

Prigant Consols have changed hands in large numbers at 1s. to 1 1/2 prem. It will be seen, by the advertisement, that the last day for payment is on Monday next.

We are requested to state that Capt. C. J. Hoaking has been appointed inspector, surveyor, and reporter of mines and minerals on the Audley Mines, Ireland.

The East Wheal Reeth shares, advertised in our last for sale by auction, were disposed of, 198 realising from 13s. to 24s. per share.

**WANT OF COALS AT MINES.**—In consequence of the want of coals, the steam stamps and some of the wharfs at Levant, Ballewidden, and Wheal Owles had stopped working; but taking advantage of a temporary change of wind to the northward, a number of vessels have arrived from Wales with cargoes, so that, doubtless, the stoppage of some of the large pumping-engines at different mines will be averted.

**IRISH SALT.**—A considerable quantity of rock salt, from the estate of the Marquis of Downshire, in Carrickfergus, has arrived in Dublin, to be manufactured for exhibition during the forthcoming display of national industry in Dublin.

**AN AUSTRALIAN NABOB.**—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at Southampton in the Indian mail steamer *Ripon*, was a gentleman from Australia, who has made a rapid fortune, amounting to 75,000l., by gold dealings there.

**MANUFACTURE OF IRON IN AMERICA.**—From communications received from the United States, it would appear that a company was in the course of formation for the manufacture of iron on the western slope of the Alleghenies, near Johnstown, in Pennsylvania, where large beds of iron ore and a certain description of coal, with limestone and freccia, are found abundant. The upper vein or seam of ore is described as being of an argillaceous peroxide of iron, yielding, by analysis, 53 per cent. of the lower bed is represented as a carbonate of iron, or, in other words, a species of "black-band." At a depth of from 3 to 4 fms. a seam of coal of about 3 ft. is found, "semi-bituminous"—a term which we will not attempt to describe as applicable to the manufacture of iron, or similar purposes. Other beds of coal, with smaller layers of iron ore, have been found; the coal obtained from the locality is applied to ordinary purposes, being free from sulphur. The cost is represented about 1s. 9d. or 1s. 10d. per ton. The coke is described as being of "superior quality, sound, heavy, and of a silvery appearance, well calculated for smelting iron," having been tested in charcoal furnaces. The second seam lies on a bed of limestone. An estimate, which it is not necessary to follow out, as being somewhat too minute, gives the following results:—The preceding calculations for producing pig-iron and rails will, it is believed, be found by experience ample, and after paying insurance and dividends, or interest at the rate of 10 per cent. on a capital of \$1,000,000, the cost of railroad iron made here would, under no circumstances, exceed \$36 per ton, to say nothing about the advantages that would arise in consequence of the rails being produced at a point nearer the great western market than the sea-board cities are, by a freight of \$3 per ton. It is well known that iron rails have never been landed in New York for less than about \$36 per ton, cash, and they usually command much more; in fact, they are now worth some \$50. From the report of Mr. J. H. Schoenberger, of Pittsburgh, it would appear that rails could be manufactured at a price not exceeding 35 1/2 per cent. per ton; while an estimate of Mr. M. R. Moore states the cost of coal delivered at 4s. 6d. per ton, and the ore at 11s. 6d. per ton, limestone being considered at the same price. A capital of about 200,000l. is contemplated for carrying out the objects of the company, one-half of which has been subscribed in America. An interest has been also taken up in this country, and, doubtless, agents from the United States, who are shortly expected here, will accomplish their mission, and thus carry out the projected measure.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, January 21, 1853.

ENGLISH IRON.	per Ton.	IN SHEETS d.	per Ton.
Bar and bolt a	20 13 0	ENGLISH COPPER.	
In Wales a	9 0 0	Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. a	107 10 0
In Liverpool a	9 5 0	Tough cake a	107 10 0
In Staffordshire a	10 10 0	Sheet a	0 1 0
*Sheets, single a	14 10 0	Bottoms a	0 1 1
*Hoop a	12 10 0	Old a	0 0 11
*Nail rod, round a	11 10 0	Yellow Metal a	0 0 10 1/2
" square a	11 10 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. + cwt.	1 16 - 1 18
Rails (Wales) c	9 10 0	ENGLISH LEAD.	
(Staffordshire) c	10 10 0	Pig	24 0 0
Railway Chairs, Clyde.	5 0 0	Sheet	24 15 0
Fig. No. 1, Clyde c	3 2 6	FOREIGN LEAD.	
3-5ths No. 1 & 2 No. 3	5 0 0	Spanish, in bond	per Ton
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	4 10 0	ENGLISH TIN.	
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	6 10 0	Block	7 0 0
Charcoal bars	14 10 0	Bar	5 8 0
Stirling's Patent (Glasg.)	3 12 6	Grain	5 14 0
Toughened Pigs (Glasg.)	4 0 0	Fine grain	6 5 0
Ditto Wales 4 0 0	4 5 0	Ditto bars	6 7 0
		Ditto granulated	6 9 0
FOREIGN IRON.		FOREIGN TIN.	
Swedish	10 15 0-12 0 0	Banca	5 3 0
Russian CCND	17 0 0	Straits (uncertified)	5 1 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs	5 10 0	TIN-PLATES.	
in London	5 10 0	IX Charcoal	1 15 0
		IX Ditto	1 8 0
FOREIGN STEEL.		IX Coke	1 15 0
Swedish keg, nominal	20 0 0	IX Ditto	1 15 0
Ditto fagot	20 0 0	Canada plates	0 2 5
On the spot	20 5 0	QUICKSILVER	
To arrive	20 5 0	per lb.	0 2 5

Terms.—a, 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; b, 3 ditto; c, net; d, 1 1/2 per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 1 1/2 ditto; g, in Liverpool 10s. per ton less; h, for cash in 14 days; i, per cent. dis. Cold blast, f.o.b. in Wales.

THE IRON MARKET, with the exception of Scotch Pig, has maintained the same firmness, and makers continue to be fully supplied with orders at full rates.

The demand for RAILS is unabated, and is likely to remain fully equal to the supply for a length of time.

Scotch Pig-iron, owing to the forced sale of several thousand tons, has dropped about 10s. per ton since last week. There is scarcely any sale in this market at the prices quoted—viz., 62s. 6d. cash for Mixed Numbers. The market is very unsettled, and a re-action upwards is expected.

SPAINERS are quiet, but steady at 20s. 3s. per ton.

COPPER.—No sellers at present quotations.

BRITISH TIN.—An advance of 5s. per ton has been declared. Straits have been sold at 101l. per ton. Banca is firm at 103l.

TIN-PLATES are firmer, and a shade higher in price, owing to the advance in tin.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

JAN. 20.—Since my letter of Thursday last, the ironmasters held their final quarterly meeting at Dudley, on Saturday evening, when the prices of iron for the present quarter were fully confirmed, and since then the state of the trade is said to fully justify that decision. Owing to the almost incessant rain which has fallen during the week, many of the pits in the surrounding district have been completely inundated, to the very serious injury of the proprietors. Coal, therefore, becomes still scarcer than usual; and the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of hands, will, it is expected, render it necessary to blow out some of the furnaces. The effect of present prices upon the manufacturing interest is operating most injuriously. Large orders are in the town for the American market, but at prices which render the orders difficult of execution. There are extensive orders for Canada on the books of several weeks' standing, at former prices; but owing to the recent rapid advances upon the raw material, are waiting further instructions. Some American buyers, who are now in Birmingham, have refused the required advance upon manufactured goods, and all attention is directed to the American market, where prices are not so high. The demand for fire-arms for Australia still continues great, notwithstanding the vast consignments which have taken place within the last six months. The gunmakers are working overtime, and there is a scarcity of hands in the manufactories. The tin and copper trades continue in a most agitated and unsatisfactory state. Within the last few hours circulars have been issued by Messrs. Fiddian Brothers, giving the following quotations, constituting an advance of 5s. per ton. Tin in blocks, 57s. 8s. per cwt.; ingots, 57s. 8s. 3d.; bars, 57s. 10s.; refined in blocks, 57s. 11s.; plate grain, 57s. 15s.; fine grain, 61s. 6s.; fine granulated, 61s. 10s. Copper is reported to have gone up 10s. per ton, and the copper merchants have refused all large orders to-day, and accepted only those for the smallest quantities. Manufacturers are, therefore, in a state of great embarrassment, and are now obliged to enter into contracts subject to the price of copper at the time of delivery. The most extravagant prices for this metal are anticipated; some even assigning from 140s. to 150s. per ton as the ultimate price.

The necessity for this extraordinary advance, if one really does exist, is much to be regretted. The demand for manufactured goods for home and foreign consumption is unusually large, but cannot be supplied. Throughout Wiltshire, Wiltshire, Wiltshire, and neighbourhood, the utmost activity prevails in the lock trade, a branch of industry which affords employment to several thousand persons. And this may be considered not a little remarkable, in consequence of the persevering competition which has recently been carried on by our transatlantic neighbours. The orders are now chiefly for America, and with Wolverhampton still have the preference in the United States. The prices, however, have been exceedingly low during the last twelve months, but an advance in consumption is expected, and it has become indispensable necessary, in consequence of the high price of raw material.

In the glass trade more than an average quantity is being produced. The demand for chandeliers and lamps of every description for the winter season was unusually large, and furnished constant employment to the workmen. At present they are engaged chiefly upon flint-glass, and the prosperity of this branch has revived the glass-cutting, and steady workmen are in requisition at highly remunerative wages.

At the extensive works of Messrs. Lloyd and Sumnerfield, large orders are in course of execution, not only for flint but fancy glass for home use. Glass painters and gliders are in great demand, but an advance in consumption is expected, and it has become indispensable necessary, in consequence of the high price of raw material.

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At Wheal Trelawny four-monthly meeting, on the 17th inst., the accounts showed—Lead ore sold to end Dec., 55,500 lbs. 4d.; Purser and agency, 175s. 14s. 6d.; sundries, 1310s. 19s. 9d.; tributors, 1185s. 11s. 11d.; dressing ore, 565s. 8s. 2d.; lord's dues, 519s. 13s. 8d.; coals, 546s. 13s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 877s. 8s. 10d.; sundries, 945s. 18s. 11d.; leaving profit, 2273s. 16s. 8d.; in hand last account, 302s. 15s. 9d.—makes 2776s. 12s. 4d.—less dividend, 1560s.; leaving a balance to next account of 1216s. 12s. 4d. A dividend of 3s. per share was declared. The 120 south is worth 8s. 6d. per fm. The 107 south 6s.; north 5s. 6d. per fm. The 92, north and south, 14s. 8d. At the north mine, the 78 is worth 9s. 6d. per fm. The 68 east 8s.; west 4s. The stopes and pitches are looking well.

At Treviskey Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 17th inst., the accounts showed—Copper ore sold on the 30th Sept. (less 1-12th dues), 1724s. 17s. 10d.—Labour cost for Oct. and Nov., 475s. 14s. 1d.; tributors' part of ore, 420s. 9s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 214s. 14s. 4d.; Treviskey water charge, 299s. 10s.; showing a profit of 306s. 10s. 3d.; less dividend, 300s.—leaving 66s. 10s. 3d.; which, with balance in hand last account, 167s. 5d., leaves balance in hand to next account, 233s. 7s. 8d. A dividend of 2s. 10s. per share was declared. The 272 east of Michael's, has a promising appearance, and is 100 fms. from the killas ground. The 260 is unproductive, and in the 212, 224, 236, and 248, the lode is in the killas, small and poor. The sampling on Wednesday was 253 tons of copper ore, and the estimated quantity for the next two months 230 tons.

At Alfred Consols Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th inst., the accounts showed—Copper ore sold (after paying lord's dues of 1-12th), 3962s. 8s. 2d.; received for sundries, 107s. 2d.—3973s. 5s. 4d.—Labour cost for Oct., 600s. 9s. 7d.; Nov., 613s. 7s. 7d.; subsist, &c., 43s.; merchants' bills, 353s. 17s. 9d.; water charge paid Great Wheal Alfred, two months, 62s.; shows profit, 2210s. 10s. 5d.; balance in hand last account, 718s. 13s. 3d., makes 2929s. 3s. 8d.—Less dividend, 2048s.; leaving balance to next account, 881s. 3s. 8d. A dividend of 8s. per share was declared. It was resolved that a new perpendicular shaft should be at once commenced from surface, to take the lode at or about the 130. They expect to commence the 110 from Field's engine-shaft next week.

At the Consols Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts, for Nov. and Dec., showed—Balance last account, 3328s. 4s. 7d.; costs and merchants' bills, 5451s. 17s. 1d.—8779s. 1s. 8d.—By ore sold (less dues), 5329s. 18s.; leaving a balance against the adventurers, 3381s. 3s. 8d.

At the Green Huth Mine meeting, at Alston, on the 21st instant, the statements laid before the meeting were of the most satisfactory nature. The vein was cut in March last, since which time a dividend of 6d. 10s. per 64th share has been paid, in addition to heavy expenses attending a new opening, and a fund is reserved with the bank to work the mine. Resolutions were passed, determining to set on a low level, which will intersect a number of veins, besides the vein from which the ore is now being raised. The prospects held out for the present year are exceedingly gratifying; for, in addition to the rich vein now working, the very powerful vein recently cut by the Tees Side Mining Company passes through this grant, and a level will ere long be set on, for the purpose of cutting it also. After the business had terminated the dinner took place, when the chairman (W. Vipond, Esq.) delivered a most eloquent address on mining, &c., in this district. Alluding to the recent visit of Evan Hopkins, Esq., to this part of the country, he pointed out the importance of bringing the principles so ably laid down in his work more to bear on our mining operations, and concluded a highly interesting speech amidst loud applause. The health of the chairman, "success to our spirited neighbours, the Tees Side Company," the health of the Newcastle shareholders, and many other toasts were drunk, and the proceedings terminated in the most agreeable manner.

The special general meeting of the Callington Mine shareholders, summoned for Wednesday, was not held, in consequence of the whole of the arrears of call having been responded to.

At East Caradon Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 19th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2506s. 15s. 5d.—Oct. cost-sheets, 967s. 3s. 2d.; Nov., 118s. 14s. 10d.; leaving balance to next account, 2091s. 17s. 5d. The accounts, with Capt. Seccombe's report, have been printed and circulated among the shareholders.

At Wheal Uyn meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 158s. 12s. 2d.; call, 768s.; black tin sold, 644s. 11s. 10d.; copper ore ditto, 277s. 2s. 10d.—1018s. 12s. 2d.—By September costs and merchants' bills, 355s. 13s. 4d.; October ditto, 328s. 1s. 3d.; November, 217



Parcels.—Tincroft 802—Wheal Seton 674—Wheal Bassett 688—North Road 303  
Wheal Crofty 335—Condurrow 261—Camborne Venn 221—Fowey Consols 201  
Pool 200—South Wheal Frances 191—Dolcoath 162—North Roskear 56—Wheal  
42—Pentire Glaze 25—Wheal Gorland 8.—Total, 4355 tons.



## Notices to Correspondents.

**STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST.**—We are requested by Mr. Wm. Henry Cuell to fill in the blank amount of copper ore sold by—  
 Botallack Mine, copper, 618 tons, amounting to £ 4,977  
 tin, 202 tons 10,918 = £15,895  
 East Wheal Rose, copper, 32 tons 138  
 lead, 2874 tons (instead of 1544, 21,651) 40,151 = £10,289

**THOMAS MINE.**—We have received two communications in reply to the letter of Mr. Thomas Stringer, in last week's *Mining Journal*, relative to the meeting of shareholders in this mine, at Liskeard; one being from Capt. Rule, the agent, the other from Mr. Richard Clogg, the pursuer. The former complains that much ill-feeling exists on the part of Mr. Stringer, the former pursuer of the mine, who was the "other adventurer" who accompanied Mr. Stringer; that he (Capt. Rule) voted for the election of a new pursuer in March last since which, every thing which had been done properly and worked so well, has, in Mr. Stringer's eyes, been wrong and mismanaged. That in proposing the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Stringer knew that neither Capt. Rule or the pursuer could attend at Exeter on the day named, and he believes the object to have been to get a hole and corner meeting. With respect to forcibly taking the cost-book, he states that Mr. Stringer having violently taken it from the table and placed it down by his side; he, as being responsible, certainly did retake it, and handed it over to the pursuer. That the meeting having lost all confidence in Mr. Stringer as chairman, the majority of those who had paid their calls, very properly elected another, when he threatened to stop the mine, which he said he could do, and had done so before. That the resignation of his interest ought to be a matter of congratulation; that his charges are unfounded and untrue; that his management is open for the free inspection of the world; if he has erred, it has been unknowingly and unintentionally, and that when practical and unbiased judges pronounce him wrong, he is ready to abide the result. The pursuer states, that in his "one-sided statement," so called by Mr. Stringer, he has admitted more, and been much more explicit than himself; that he, as chairman, went through the three months' accounts, figure by figure, and expressed himself perfectly satisfied; and the amendment moved by Mr. Stringer was not that the accounts should not pass, but that the meeting should adjourn to Exeter on the Saturday. That when he was elected pursuer it was conditional, and on the distinct understanding that he should not be required to visit the mine or attend meetings on that day. That he appealed to the chairman, reminding him of this arrangement, and candidly stated, that if the amendment was carried, he could not, and would not, attend at Exeter on a Saturday, and that it would be necessary to give notice to all the shareholders; he refused, however, to name any other day, and cared not for the other adventurers. That it is admitted the chairman had a majority, but it had always been a rule that none are eligible to vote who have not paid their calls, and this gave a majority in favour of the original motion. That a "scene" then occurred, in which the chairman endeavoured to obtain possession of the cost-book, which they prevented; that another was appointed, when the business proceeded regularly, and the resolution passed; and it was not till this was done that Mr. Stringer tendered a cheque for his long arrears of calls. We have thus endeavoured to give a clear view of both statements, in reply to Mr. Stringer, on the merits of which communications our readers must draw their own conclusions.

**BALNOON MINE.**—"Huel" (Lelant) complains that, through misrepresentation, several parties were induced to sell their shares in this mine. It was asserted that the "tin was cut out," some London holders took alarm, to the advantage of those who, by seeking advice, were assured of the incorrectness of the rumour.

**J. T. (Tewkesbury).**—We know not whether the Patent Law Reform League, or the Patent Law Amendment Association, is still in existence; at all events, they have made no stir lately, although, as will be seen by some observations in another column, the working of the new Patent Law requires looking after pretty closely. Apply to Mr. Campin, patent office, 136, Strand.

**Carn Brea rate of dues** are at 1-10th, the new lease being at the latter rate from 1850. The sale of tin from this mine averages 15000, per month.

Our attention has been called to a letter from an "experienced correspondent" in the *Daily News*, signed "An Alchemist." The letter is headed, "Are Gold Companies Legal?" But the observations of the writer are equally applicable to all joint-stock companies, whose regulations bring them within the provisions of the 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110. The subject is one of such vast importance that we willingly yield to the wishes expressed by several of our correspondents, who are anxious to know the views we entertain with respect to it. Owing to the press of other matter, and the consequent want of space, we are unfortunately precluded from entertaining the subject this week, but in our next we will call the attention of our readers to such observations upon it as we may have to make.

**GREAT CRINOID MINE.**—"A Shareholder" (Salisbury) inquires whether there has been a meeting held of this company, which was formed in July last, and shares ever since quoted at a premium; and whether the steam-engine has been set to work, as promised in the early part of this month? From inquiries made, we understand there has been no meeting convened or engine purchased; and if he requires further information, he must write the secretary in Austinfriars. Shareholders ought always to do so, before applying to us.

**"T. W. R."** (Redruth) should have appended his name to his letter, as a guarantee to us of sincerity. We have reason to believe that much cause exists for censure; but the proper course would be to convene a meeting, and allow the committee an opportunity of explanation, and, possibly, of rectifying some of the evils supposed to have resulted from their mismanagement.

**"V." (Preston).**—Application for patents, under the New Act, may be made either by filing a provisional specification, which is merely a brief description of the nature of the invention—that is, a general statement of what the invention comprises—for instance, in the case of the well-known patent of Watt for the steam-engine, had there been any provisional specification deposited, it would simply have stated that the invention consisted in the use of a vessel, or chamber, distinct from the ordinary cylinder, wherein to effect the condensation of the steam, without giving drawings and details; or a complete specification may be filed, with the application for a patent, which must give all details and particulars. In the former case, a complete specification will have to be filed within six months after the date of the application; and in the latter, no further specification will have to be filed, or can be received. Apply to Mr. Campin, patent law agent, 136, Strand.

**Received.**—"J. H." (Ballydeobol)—"R. G." (Maynooth)—"S. R."—"J. E. P."—"E. G."—"W. C. W."

**THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.**—So much interest being evinced for information respecting the cost-book system, we have repeated, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

\* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—  
 TO THE EDITOR,  
 Mining Journal Office,  
 26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 22, 1853.

We have now the pleasing task to submit to our readers a statistical account, clearly showing the profits derived at forty-eight of our mines in Cornwall and Devon during the year just terminated, classed under the various districts, and particularising the capital originally advanced in each of the mines—say, 498,196*l.*—which brought them into a state of prosperity.

Secondly.—The dividends paid thereon during the year 1852, which amount to 253,057*l.*, being upwards of 50 per cent. on the capital invested.

Thirdly.—The total amount that has been paid in dividends in the said 48 mines, from the time they first became profitable, and including all up to the end of December last, which amount to 2,346,124*l.*, or nearly 475 per cent. on the original outlay.

Fourthly.—The separate market price of shares in each (as near as we can arrive at them), showing the value of the 48 mines to be at this moment estimated at 2,533,086*l.*, which is upwards of 500 per cent. more.

So that, adding the amounts together—i.e., the total actually paid in dividends on the 48 mines—say, 2,346,124*l.*, and the present market value of them, 2,533,086*l.*, make 4,879,210*l.*, or nearly 10 times the original cost.

Classed in the various districts as the mines are, our readers will have but little trouble in comparing one with the other, as to results. That they vary is evident; for instance, six mines in Devon have received nearly 10 times their outlay back again, and are estimated to be worth nearly nine times the original amount expended—two of them being the Great Wheal Friendship and the Devon Great Consols; the latter having already paid 302,080*l.* in dividends, and before the end of the present month the fortunate holders will receive the bi-monthly one then payable. At Redruth the two mines of Wheal Buller and South Tolgus, on an outlay of 5376*l.* only, have divided profits amounting to 30,848*l.* during the last 12 months, and altogether 70,656*l.*; and the certainty of continuance causes the shares in them to be eagerly sought for in the market, where the joint value is estimated to be 295,680*l.*: the two latter sums added together give 366,336*l.*, which is sixty-eight times the amount of original capital embarked in these two valuable mines.

Satisfactory as this must appear, there is not a shadow of doubt but that the year we have just commenced will terminate with equally good results. The present high standard of copper (such as we have not seen since 1809), and the advancing price of tin and lead, not only insure as large an amount of dividends for the time to come, but warrant us in feeling convinced they will show a great excess on the half-year ending June next, as compared with June, 1852.

Tin has this week advanced 5*l.* per ton; blocks and ingots, to 5*l.* 7*s.* per cwt.; refined, 5*l.* 11*s.*, which, in 1832, were only 3*l.* 15*s.*, and in 1848, 4*l.* 2*s.*; in fact, the rise in the last 12 months has been equal to 35 per cent. The demand for this article, as well as for copper and lead, is beyond the power of the smelters to supply, and there is every probability of this state of affairs lasting for some months to come.

In our next Journal we shall give similar statistical accounts of the Welsh, Irish, Scotch, and the Foreign Mines.

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES.

IN DEVON DISTRICT.									
Mines.	Shares.	Paid.	Amount.	Dividends in 1852.	Total dividends made.	Present market value.			
Exmouth and Adams	4250	£4 10 0	£19,250	£9 7 6	£1,605	£24,855	£7 1/2	£24,100	
Devon Consols	1024	3 10 0	1,024	45 0 0	46,080	47,104	45 0	48,000	
Bedford United	4000	3 15 0	11,000	0 19 0	5,800	16,800	4 2 0	16,400	
Rix Hill	1948	3 10 0	6,818	0 4 0	387	7,205	0 8 0	778	
Wheal Friendship	128	120 0 0	15,360	8 0 0	1,064	16,424	2330 10 0	300,561	125
South Tamar	9000	1 7 6	12,375	0 10 0	4,500	16,875	0 10 0	4,500	6 1/2
Total			£35,837		£37,398	£73,235		£73,235	
IN CORNWALL EAST DISTRICT.									
Par Consols	6400	£1 2 6	£7,200	£2 8 0	£15,360	£22,560	£22 1 0	£141,120	£17
Mary Ann	512	5 5 0	2,688	2 0 0	1,024	3,712	23 5 0	11,694	27
West Caradon	256	30 0 0	5,120	29 0 0	7,424	12,544	198 5 0	30,732	250
South Caradon	256	3 10 0	3,456	5 0 0	1,280	4,736	265 0 0	67,840	145
Trethane	512	0 12 6	320	0 5 0	1,280	1,600	14 12 6	7,488	27
Great Polgoth	13750	3 0 0	41,250	0 8 0	4,350	45,600	0 10 0	6,875	4 1/2
East Wheal Rose	128	50 0 0	6,400	17 10 0	2,240	8,640	2245 0 0	287,360	235
Drake Walls	2560	7 5 0	18,560	0 5 0	640	19,200	0 5 0	640	5 1/2
Gonaenena	1024	12 5 0	12,544	0 7 6	384	12,928	0 7 6	384	11
Phoenix	200	30 0 0	6,000	50 0 0	10,000	16,000	240 0 0	48,000	750
Wheal Golden	5000	3 0 0	15,000	0 5 0	1,250	16,250	1 5 0	6,250	4 1/2
Total			£115,722		£14,680	£130,402		£130,402	
IN PERRANZABULOE DISTRICT.									
Polberro	1000	£13 0 0	£15,000	£1 0 0	£1000	£16,000	£1 5 0	£4,250	£13
IN GWENAP AND KEA DISTRICT.									
United Mines	400	£40 0 0	£16,000	£12 10 0	£5,000	£21,000	£13 15 0	£5,500	£380
Wheal Clifford	120	100 0 0	12,000	1 8 2	352	12,352	1 8 2	352	150
Trevikey	120	130 0 0	15,600	39 15 0	4,770	20,370	293 0 0	35,160	123
Wheal Jane	256	8 0 0	2,048	1 0 0	256	2,304	1 0 0	256	15
Total			£38,648		£10,378	£49,026		£49,026	
IN REDRUTH DISTRICT.									
Wheal Buller	256	£5 0 0	£1,280	£27 10 0	£24,960	£26,240	£220 0 0	£56,320	£940
South Tolgus	256	16 0 0	4,096	23 0 0	5,888	9,984	56 0 0	14,336	215
Total			£5,376		£30,848	£36,224		£70,656	
IN ILLOGAN DISTRICT.									
Wheal Basset	256	£10 5 0	£2,624	£85 0 0	£21,760	£24,384	£350 0 0	£80,600	£540
North Basset	6000	0 1 0	300	0 5 0	1,500	1,800	1 6 0	7,800	11
Carn Brea	1000	15 0 0	15,000	6 0 0	6,000	21,000	212 0 0	312,000	50
Tincroft	6000	7 0 0	42,000	0 10 6	3,150	45,150	6 8 0	38,400	124 1/2
North Pool	200	22 10 0	4,500	35 0 0	7,000	11,500	263 0 0	32,600	225
South Frances	248	37 17 6	9,393	27 0 0	6,997	16,390	205 15 0	31,032	185
Total			£73,927		£46,107	£120,034		£120,034	
IN CAMBORNE DISTRICT.									
Wheal Seton	198	£107 0 0	£21,186	£27 0 0	£5,316	£26,502	£227 10 0	£45,045	£300
North Roskear	140	10 0 0	1,400	6 10 0	910	2,310	237 10 0	33,250	180
Condurow	256	20 0 0	5,120	12 0 0	3,072	8,192	25 0 0	6,100	115
Total			£27,706		£9,328	£37,034		£84,695	
IN HELSTON AND BREA DISTRICT.									
Wheal Lovel	430	£33 0 0	£14,190	£10 0 0	£4,300	£18,490	£17 10 0	£7,535	£90
Wheal Trumpet	160	95 0 0	9,500	20 0 0	2,000	11,500	25 0 0	2,500	135
Great Work	119	100 0 0	11,900	20 0 0	3,451	15,351	149 0 0	17,731	170
St. Aubyn and Grylla	1024	3 0 0	3,072	0 17 6	886	3,958	0 17 6	886	7 1/2
Total			£38,662		£10,637	£49,299		£28,632	
IN WEST CORNWALL DISTRICT.									
Alfred Consols	5120	£2 16 0	£14,336	£2 3 0	£16,128	£30,464	£5 8 0	£27,648	£13 1/2
Balnewidden	1624	11 5 0	18,270	1 4 0	1,918	20,188	10 14 0	17,377	10
Botallack	100	182 10 0	18,250	25 10 0	2,550	20,800	470 10 0	47,050	265
Levant	160	2 10 0	400	2 0 0	320	720	1036 0 0	165,790	135
St. Ives Consols	94	80 0 0	7,520	21 0 0	1,974	9,494	875 0 0	82,250	125
Spearhead Consols	1624	4 0 0	4,096	2 0 0	2,048	6,144	7 11 0	7,731	10
Tremayne	1024	9 12 6	9,536	3 0 0	3,072	12,608	9 5 0	9,472	30
Redruth	240	20 10 0	4,920	19 10 0	2,720	7,640	40 10 0	9,720	32 1/2
Margate	112	79 0 0	8,818	3 10 0	392	9,210	196 0 0	21,932	117
West Providence	1624	5 0 0	5,120	10 10 0	10,752	15,872	15 10 0	15,872	55
Wheal Owles	80	72 13 0	5,812	12 1 0	967	6,779	72 13 0	5,812	200
Total			£97,428		£42,671	£140,099		£140,099	

"Boards are only fit to make screens of," says JEREMY BENTHAM; and certes it would be difficult to name the Government board that has not been used as a screen for the ignorance, the incapacity, or wrong doing of its members; and yet, although the public very generally concurs in this proposition, having found its truth too often verified, yet glibly JOHN BULL is still as willing as ever to carry out plans of reform by depositing old officers and institutions, and erecting boards of commissioners in their place,—a notable example of which we have in the recent Patent Law Amendment Act, which vested the administration of patent reform in a nice little junta of *ex officio* members, all legal dignitaries, doubtless learned in the statutes at large, but of no large knowledge of practical science and the arts; and although her MAJESTY is empowered by the Act to appoint other members, no one has yet been appointed, although the commissioners have had sense enough to fortify their position by annexing Mr. BENNETT WOODCROFT, C.E., to their staff, as assistant to the commissioners, principally to superintend the preparation of the indices and arrangement of the records, for which he is every way qualified. Beyond this, all that has been done, if good, has been due to the retention of certain old officials, practically acquainted with patent matters; and, if evil, to the new board, and its own proper offspring.

Thus, although the Act was passed full three months before it came into operation, no proper office was provided (nor has one yet been opened to the public), and no rules were issued till a few days before the day of commencement, and then these rules were such that they had to be abrogated soon after, and till after several different sets of rules had been issued no workable ones were obtained; these, however, promised, *mirabile dictu*, a *commodious* office, prescribed that no documents or drawings should be received that had not the exact number of inches, covered by the writings, drawings, &c.; and set forth a rigid rule that *one invention* only should be contained in *one patent*, so that, if possible, two or more fees might be drawn out of the pocket of the luckless inventor; for, be it observed, the Patent Board is composed of the law officers (the Attorneys-General of England and Ireland, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Solicitors-General of England, Ireland, and Scotland), any of whom are to be referred to give the authorization for passing letters patent; though, somehow or other, the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR-GENERAL of England have agreed to divide all the work and fees between them equally, without consulting their brother law officers, or the public at large; and in defiance of one of the chief reasons assigned in favour of the continuance of the jurisdiction of these law officers—namely, that the inventor had the right to elect which officer he should bring his application before. Again, the Patent Board have so arranged the time of giving the notices in the *Gazette* required by the Act, that the Government dues are often paid many days before the notice appears, thus keeping back the inventor from completing his patent and getting to work. All this, how vexatious soever it may be in particular cases, is nothing to the decision which has been come to, that no patent under the new law shall extend to the colonies; so that although the gold diggings be the all-absorbing topic of the day, yet inventive talent is to find no inducement to turn in that direction, nor to any other matter connected with colonial industry.

The commerce of Great Britain and America, exclusive of other states now following in their wake, aspiring to the possession of that talisman of peace and prosperity, demands a steam-power, the actual estimate of which it would be difficult to arrive at,—rather, be it said, its magnitude is fast becoming incalculable, and its results, ever reacting on and increasing the industry of both nations, are creative—effects of the day becoming causes on the morrow—of new labours, of new existences in the manufacturing spheres in which these countries are destined to excel all others.

The mother-land and her offspring on the other side of the Atlantic, however differing in a friendly spirit on certain points, are, nevertheless, united in the intelligent conviction that their combination, their union on the part of the world's commerce, constitutes their mutual strength, tranquility, and social welfare. That an affinity strong as that which naturally exists between England and America should insure such an event as this family commercial compact is, perhaps, not to be wondered at; but science alone, in its perfection and extension of steam-power, has within the last quarter of a century drawn the most adverse, jealous, and misanthropic nations into a close and civilised alliance. In affording them a

right knowledge of each other, it has dissipated antiquated and barbarous prejudices, and has succeeded, to a very considerable and beneficial extent, in consolidating hitherto adverse and varied sections of the human race into a community advantageous to its several positions, and ancillary to the great commercial projects of other nations, more susceptible of, and amenable to, the acknowledged laws of civilisation. This influence on the essentially manufacturing and commercial nations has been still more marked, and commensurate with the great advances which the human mind in a brief space has made towards that perfection which it is, and from the beginning has been, destined to attain. It is now rightly understood by every intelligent community, that the development of the resources appertaining to its fellow people is increasing the relative value of those of which it is itself possessed; for civilisation supplies wants and creates them, and so on to the extension of all the means by which humanity is elevated and refined.

The relations of America and England strongly and truly exemplify this position; and whether we regard the vast field of all that is conducive to social interest to be found in the former, or the transcendent powers, moral and physical, by which our own country dispenses benefits to all, and in doing so extends her dominions and secures her greatness, we are compelled to acknowledge that they are each but fulfilling their mission—one of usefulness, illimitable and undefined. There is daily occurring some event or other important to the well-being of the commercial interest of our Transatlantic neighbours and ourselves. The discovery of new coal-fields in Virginia, United States, is a valuable item in the estimate of advantages; more valuable than, perhaps, the generality of persons would conceive it to be. To arrive at a just and politic conclusion on this head, the vast and increasing medium of communication—viz., steam-power—must be considered; and to supply that power in its most distant ramifications, with the most effective and easiest obtained appliances, is, perhaps, one of the first of our commercial desiderata; while, be it remembered, the formation of more extensive coal depôts, at given points, on the course of our Oriental and Australian steam-marine, has long been under the consideration of the influential interest by which it is directed. Such establishments, hitherto, could only be upheld at an enormous expense; but now that the rich and wide-spread coal-fields discovered in Virginia are about being explored, it will be rationally anticipated that the advent of a



Prices on 31st Dec. of each year :—			1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
SPELTER.....	per ton.		£22 13 6 to £22 15 .....	£20 10 0 to £21 0 .....	£19 12 6 to £19 15 .....	£19 10 0 to £20 0 .....	£14 15 0 to £15 0 .....	£16 10 0 to £16 12 6 .....	£16 7 6 to £16 10 .....	£19 0 0 — .....	£20 10 0 — .....
ENGLISH BAR-IRON .....	" "		6 15 0 .....	9 15 0 .....	10 0 .....	8 5 0 to 8 10 .....	6 0 0 to 6 5 .....	6 0 0 .....	5 7 6 to 5 10 .....	9 0 0 .....	9 10 0 .....
FIG-IRON IN WALES .....	" "		4 0 0 .....	5 0 0 to 5 15 .....	4 5 0 to 5 5 .....	3 5 0 to 4 10 .....	3 15 0 to 4 5 .....	5 5 0 to 3 10 0 .....	3 0 0 to 3 5 .....	4 0 0 to £4 5 0 .....	4 0 0 to £4 5 .....
" " AT GLASGOW .....	" "		3 2 6 .....	4 2 6 to 4 5 .....	3 17 6 to 4 0 .....	2 5 0 to 2 8 .....	2 7 6 to 2 8 .....	2 8 0 to 2 9 0 .....	2 4 6 to 2 6 .....	3 15 0 .....	3 14 6 .....
WEDISH IRON.....	" "		10 0 0 .....	11 10 0 to 12 0 .....	11 10 0 .....	11 5 0 .....	11 0 0 to 12 0 .....	11 0 0 to 11 10 0 .....	11 10 0 to 12 0 .....	10 15 0 to 11 0 0 .....	10 15 0 to 11 0 .....
SWEDISH KEG STEEL .....	" "		16 0 0 .....	15 0 0 .....	15 0 0 to 15 10 .....	14 0 0 .....	13 10 0 to 14 0 .....	14 15 0 to 15 0 0 .....	14 0 0 to 15 15 .....	20 0 0 .....	20 0 0 .....
COPPER, English Sheathing .....	per lb.	9½d.	—	10½d.	10d.	11d.	9d.	9½d.	9½d.	10½d.	1s.
" " Cake .....	per ton.		84 0 0 .....	93 0 0 .....	88 10 0 .....	98 0 0 .....	79 10 0 .....	84 0 0 .....	84 0 0 .....	88 10 0 .....	107 10 0 .....
TIN, English Block .....	per cwt.		3 11 0 .....	5 3 0 .....	4 15 0 .....	4 2 0 .....	3 18 6 to 3 19 .....	4 0 0 .....	4 3 0 .....	4 9 0 .....	5 2 0 .....
" Foreign Banca .....	" "		3 5 0 .....	4 12 0 .....	5 2 0 .....	4 4 0 .....	4 6 0 .....	3 18 0 to 4 0 0 .....	4 3 0 to 4 4 .....	4 4 0 to 4 5 0 .....	4 19 0 .....
" Straits .....	" "		3 3 0 .....	4 11 0 .....	4 18 0 .....	4 0 0 .....	4 2 0 .....	3 16 0 to 3 17 0 .....	4 2 0 to 4 3 .....	4 2 6 to 4 3 6 .....	4 17 0 .....
TIN-PLATES, IC. ....	per box.		1 5 0 to 1 11 .....	1 9 0 to 1 13 .....	1 7 0 to 1 13 .....	1 3 0 to 1 10 .....	1 6 0 to 1 10 .....	1 8 0 to 1 8 6 .....	1 7 6 to 1 8 .....	1 8 6 .....	1 15 0 .....
LEAD, English Pig .....	per ton.		16 15 0 .....	19 10 0 .....	18 10 0 .....	17 15 0 .....	16 0 0 to 16 5 .....	16 5 0 to 16 10 0 .....	17 10 0 to 17 15 .....	16 5 0 to 16 10 0 .....	24 0 0 .....
" Spanish .....	" "		16 0 0 to 16 10 .....	18 10 0 .....	17 10 0 .....	17 0 0 to 17 5 .....	14 15 0 to 15 10 .....	15 0 0 to 15 10 0 .....	16 0 0 to 17 0 .....	15 15 0 to 15 17 6 .....	23 10 0 .....

to Panama; but it is distinctly stated by the promoters in the prospectus, that although the route by Panama at present offers the most efficient and rapid means of reaching Australia, they are not confined to it, should a more desirable line of transit across any other section of the isthmus be hereafter established. Having secured the necessary stations at Chagres and Panama, of sufficient accommodation for the extensive traffic they will,



doubtless, command, they can watch the progress of the canal. Should it, as we sincerely hope it will, be carried into effect, and the termini being but about 180 miles on the Atlantic, and about 100 miles apart in the Bay of Panama, they would be able, before its completion, to take such measures on the spot as would give them numerous advantages over competing companies, and ships of individuals, who will, doubtless, follow in the route of which they have been the pioneers.

Another company, also formed for facilitating the present emigration movement—the AUSTRALASIAN PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY—held their first annual general meeting at the London Tavern, on Thursday—G. HIBBERT, Esq., in the chair. Their vessels will not be engaged in the Atlantic voyage, but will take up passengers in the Bay of Panama from the railway across the isthmus, and in connection with the Royal Mail Company; and confine their operations entirely to the Pacific, touching at the Australasian and New Zealand colonies, and probably the Friendly Isles, thus adding largely to the general and much-required convenience. The secretary (Mr. WESSEX), having read the report, it appeared that a Royal Charter of Incorporation had been obtained: 12,126 shares had been paid upon, leaving 374 in hand, which would be issued as was most desirable for the interests of the company. After much consultation with experienced persons as to the most convenient size for the company's ships, and inviting the most eminent builders and engineers to tender for contracts to complete five iron screw steam-vessels, they had agreed with four first-rate houses as follows:—

Builders.	Ships.	Tons.	Horse-power.
Messrs. Caird and Co.	Kangaroo	1550	300
Messrs. Reid and Co.	Dinornis	1530	300
Mr. Robert Napier	Emu	1666	300
Do.	Black Swan	1620	300
Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill	Menura	1600	300

It was fully expected that the company would be in a position to commence early operations, the contracts binding the delivery of the first vessel in June next—the others to follow in monthly succession. The progress of the Panama Railway was highly satisfactory; it was considered sufficiently advanced to admit of opening from Colon to Gorgona (28 miles) in February next, and it was confidently expected that the through journey would be accomplished before the expiration of the present year. As the success of the company's operations depends on sufficient and ample means of communication between England and Panama, it is highly satisfactory to state that, in addition to the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company from Southampton direct to Colon, passengers will also be booked through by the ships of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, via New York to Colon, crossing the isthmus by railway, and from Panama by the company's ships to New Zealand and Australia. For the purpose of making the necessary arrangements in the Pacific for coaling stations, &c., Mr. ALEXANDER CURRIE, one of the directors, was prepared to leave England at the earliest necessary period. The report was unanimously adopted, and the meeting, which was well attended, separated—every one apparently well satisfied with the position of the company, and the prospects before them.

Preparations having now been completed for the early publication of the MINING GUIDE, in laying such compilation before the public, the proprietors of the MINING JOURNAL are actuated by the conviction, and one which they believe to be well founded, that the time has arrived when the information contained in the volume is really a desideratum with the mining community. The vastly extended and still growing importance of the mining interest, in the estimation of capitalists and the mercantile world, is fully exemplified in the fact that, on reference to our Share List, 10 years since, the number of English mining companies known in the market was under 50, and foreign below 20; while our present number contains about 520 British, and, including the Australian and Californian gold companies, 50 foreign distinct mining enterprises, involving the investment of capital to the enormous extent, in round numbers, of 15,000,000*l.*, comprising 5,231,350*l.* in British, 4,294,860*l.* in miscellaneous foreign, and 5,058,500*l.* in gold mining adventures; to which may be very fairly added the balance, 415,200*l.*, as investments in private mining enterprises, quite independent of coal and iron. The above 5,231,350*l.*, employed in the development of British mineral wealth, consists of 1,409,060*l.* invested in dividend-paying mines, 2,345,624*l.* in mines which have sold produce, and 1,476,666*l.* in adventures which have not sold ores, showing a marked predilection on the part of capitalists for young and promising mines, although not at present working to a profit.

With such an amount of capital employed in kindred pursuits, representing one gigantic enterprise for developing the earth's subterranean wealth in every section of the globe, it may well be supposed there are numerous interests to whom the information contained in these pages will be of the utmost importance. To the engineer, the artisan, the merchant, the manufacturer, and many other professions and trades, a reference is offered, by which at a glance every knowledge respecting any particular mine may be at once obtained; inventors and patentees of apparatus, or machinery, connected with the practical working of mines, often completely at sea, and at a loss to whom to apply for an introduction and trial of probably some really useful manufacture, or discovery, may have now before them a complete Mining Directory, from which, while sitting in their own habitation, or office, they may direct their circulars to the managing officials of all the English and Foreign mining companies; while to mining adventurers themselves it is believed the volume will prove of the utmost utility, as giving them ready means of general information connected with their own peculiar pursuits, attainable from no other source.

The proprietors have spared neither trouble or expense in the endeavour to render its contents as perfect as possible; but as it is scarcely to be expected but that in a work of the kind errors will have crept in, and as in so large a number of distinct undertakings continual changes take place, they will ever feel obliged for the earliest information on the subject—that as it becomes necessary to issue fresh editions, each succeeding one may be more perfect than its predecessor.

#### THE COAL TRADE—ANNUAL RETURNS.

The following particulars show the importations registered at the London Coal Market during the year 1852, with a comparative statement of the previous year:—

Quality.	SEABORNE.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	2996	971,088	
Newcastle Walls-End	1315	377,676	
Sunderland	162	37,570	
Sunderland Walls-End	1749	515,672	
Seaham	1483	567,119	
Hartlepool and West Hartlepool	2435	694,675	
Stockton and Middlesbrough	712	164,664	
Blyth	268	55,795	
South Shields	63	11,579	
Welsh	395	96,643	
Yorkshire	272	29,177	
Liverpool	1	129	
Small Coal	56	12,098	
	11,057	3,325,067	
Culm	4	328	
Cinders	74	4,433	
Total Imported in 1852	12,035	3,330,428	
	SEABORNE IMPORTATIONS.		
In the year 1851	11,765	3,236,542	
In the year 1852	12,035	3,330,428	
Coal brought by Railway within the London district during the year 1852		377,907 t. 19 c.	
Do. by Canal, &c., within the same period		37,669 0	
	BY RAILWAY AND CANAL.		
Total by Canal and River, 1852		32,913 0	
By Railway:—Great Northern		193,865 0	
North Western		137,978 2	
Eastern Counties		28,815 16	
South Eastern		10,652 9	
Great Western		4,586 12	
Total by Railway, 1852		377,907 19	
Coal by Railway, 1851		247,968 8	
Coal by Canal, 1851		23,434 0	

These returns show an enormous increase in the trade during the past year. In 1851, the seaboard coals amounted to 3,236,542 tons; and in 1852, 3,330,428 tons, being an increase by ships of 93,886 tons. By canal, in 1851, 23,934 tons; in 1852, 32,913 tons—increased 10,479 tons. By railway, in 1851, 247,968 tons 8 cwt.; in 1852, 377,907 tons 19 cwt.—increase 129,999 tons 11 cwt.; and a general increase, by railway and water carriage, of 234,364 tons 11 cwt.

#### MINING IN IRELAND—THE COUNTY OF CORK.

At the extreme south-west point of the County of Cork, facing the Atlantic Ocean, are the bold and rocky cliffs known as the Mizen Head, which rise in a peaked form about 1000 ft. above the sea level. Many years ago, the late Col. Hall commenced exploring these cliffs in search of copper mines, and at the base of that known as the Mizen Head he discovered a large quartzose lode, strongly impregnated with copper pyrites, from which he raised several tons; but, during one of the furious storms which are frequent on this coast, the sea rose to an unusual height, and washed it off the rocks. There are other parallel lodes north and south of the Mizen Head indicative of copper ore, and the matrix or vein stone is of the character likely to produce metalliferous minerals. A French man-of-war, one of the fleet that entered Bantry Bay at the time of the threatened invasion of Ireland by the French, in 1797, was lost with all the crew at the Mizen Head. Some superficial mining operations have been carried on at this place for some time past; and very recently a respectable company, with ample capital, has been formed with the object of working the mines on an extensive scale, and there appears to be fair and reasonable prospects of success. About three miles north of the Mizen Head the Three Castles Head juts out into the Atlantic, forming Dunlough Bay. Lodes and veins of an irregular character and formation have been found in the vicinity of the Three Castles Head. Five miles north of Three Castle Head is the Sheep's Head, which forms the entrance and divides Bantry Bay from Dunmanus Bay. Two miles east of Sheep's Head, and on the south shore of Bantry Bay, the Gurtigvalley Mine is situated, which in 1845-6 was opened under favourable auspices, and a cargo of 80 or 90 tons of copper ore raised and sold, but during the famine and panic of 1847 the mine was given up. It appears, however, that a company is about being formed, with sufficient capital to ensure the speedy and proper development of its resources.

Three miles further east, and on the same shore of Bantry Bay, are situated the mines of Killen, Glenaulin, and Carrivilleen; these have been recently taken up by a company, and are being worked with spirit; this district presents a fair field for the investment of capital. Nine miles north of Sheep's Head will be found the Dursley Head, which forms the peninsula between Bantry Bay and Kenmare Bay. To the east of the Dursley Head, and on the south shore of Kenmare Bay, are the justly celebrated Berehaven Mines, which have yielded immense and continuous returns of copper ore, the vein stone being white quartz, and the ore yellow copper pyrites, yielding on an average 10 per cent. of copper. Proceeding from north to south we have the Dursley Head, and meet in succession the Sheep's Head, Three Castles Head, and Mizen Head, all bold headlands, and forming an iron barrier to the storms and fury of the Atlantic. From the Dursley to the Mizen the prevailing stratum is clay-slate; it occurs in various forms, sometimes massive, and in horizontal beds or layers; at other places it has a considerable inclination north and south, whilst in some districts it is vertical, traversing those mountain districts north and south; they present a very singular and striking appearance, and would appear as if they had been washed up and deposited by the western ocean, and that every retiring wave left a succession of deposits, all abruptly broken off towards the east, and dipping from east to west at an angle of 25° to 30°.

In some of the mountain passes violent disruptions appear to have taken place, and they seem to have been rent asunder by some tremendous power. This great clay-slate formation is frequently intersected by elvan and quartz formations, the direction of the strata is generally east and west, and the most productive yellow copper pyrites lodes have been found running obliquely to the strata. South of the Mizen is the Brow Head, which forms the entrance to Barley Cove, about which there are some curious formations. The strata is principally clay-slate, with beds or layers of slate elvan, twisted and contorted in almost every imaginable shape and form; veins of copper ore have been found in this district, and at the Brow Head Mine a rich description of the bi-sulphuret of copper is found in the face of the cliff where the mine is situated. At the base of the cliff, however, one of those singular seams of slaty elvan occurs, in the form of an inverted cone; and it will be a subject of interesting enquiry to ascertain if the copper passes through it. Two miles east from the Brow Head, and at the south side of Crookhaven Harbour, are the Crookhaven Mines, in which the lodes are found in light coloured clay-slate and elvan rock. The ore is of a rich description, and from the quantity already at surface, and judging from the spirited and active operations now being carried on, there seems to be a fair prospect of those who have invested their capital meeting the reward to which they are justly entitled. North of Crookhaven, and in similar strata, are the mines of Spanish Cove, Colleras, Kilbarry, and Bouslough, all of which it appears are to be extensively worked.

Proceeding east from Crookhaven will be found the Lymcon, Coosheen, Audley, or West Cork, and Roaring Water mines. At Lymcon there has been but little done, but good indications of copper have been found. Coosheen has produced 17,000*l.* worth of ore, and probably some of the finest specimens of malachite found in Europe; preparations are being made for the erection of a crusher for the more speedy reduction of the ore and working the mine extensively, it having passed into the hands of an influential company. Judging from the past, this mine presents good prospects for future speedy and profitable returns. The Audley Mines (formerly worked by the West Cork Mining Company) are about three miles east from, and in a line with, Coosheen. The estate, land, and minerals were recently sold under the Encumbered Estates Court, and the purchaser is actively engaged in opening the mines of Ballycunwick, Cappagh, and Horse Island: the ore is rich, and during the first working valuable specimens of malachite were found, a necklace from which, it appears, was manufactured, and presented to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, by the late Lady Audley. Preparations are being made for the erection of a steam-engine for pumping, crusher, sawing machines, winding machines, &c.; the property is extensive, and the lodes numerous. Four miles east of the Audley Mines is Roaring Water Mine: operations have been commenced, and ore of rich quality found. About four miles north of the Audley are the Ballydehob, or South Cork Mines. These mines were opened many years ago by the late Col. Hall, and ceased to work, it appears, at a profit. Parallel with Coosheen is the Letter, or Mount Gabriel Mine, which was also opened by Col. Hall, and is now about being worked by a company. From Crookhaven to Roaring Water, a distance of about 18 miles, the district appears to be of a metalliferous character; the stratum is clay-slate, sometimes stratiform, and of dark blue colour, and at other places of a light colour, and soft character, with occasional elvan courses and quartz formations. The lodes generally run with the cleavage, or direction, of the strata; and it has been observed that when they are intersected by slides or flookans they have been found most productive of minerals.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that a uniform or systematic plan of mining operations, if carried out in this district, would be attended with disastrous results; whereas, by experience, careful comparison of the different rocks, some of which abound in minerals, while others are non-metalliferous, and the adaptation of systems to localities and circumstances, profitable results no doubt would follow.

PENNANT AND CRAIGWEN.—On Monday last, Mr. Harding, the official manager, Mr. Cotton, representing Mr. Ford, Messrs. Bush and Mullens, Mr. Harris, Mr. Stevenson, and numerous other gentlemen interested in this matter, appeared before Master Tinnery. The first point considered was the claim for rent by Mr. Ford, allowed by the Master, and which now came on upon review. Mr. Bush insisted that Mr. Ford had no right whatever to grant the lease in question; that Mr. Ford had settled an agreement for a lease with the Messrs. Bush, to be granted to certain persons, and then, without any authority whatever, the directors constituted two of their body trustees, which by the deed they had no power to do, and granted a lease to somebody else. The Master: Have you any evidence of this? Mr. Bush: I have prepared an affidavit; I will swear it now. The Master (angrily): That won't do. I don't ever see so complicated a case brought forward in such manner. Mr. Cotton: Then, sir, I must apply for the costs of this day. Mr. Bush: I told Mr. Ford, that if he is prepared to abide by his affidavit, I shall take serious issues with him. Mr. Cotton: I am prepared to do so. The Master: I think, as you come unprepared, you must pay the costs; which will be without prejudice to any application to review. The question of the call was then proceeded with; and, after a lengthy and angry discussion, the Master made a call of 1*l.* per share upon all the contributors, to be paid on or before the 16th of February next. Mr. Bush: I will bring this matter before the Court. I will not allow the Pennant directors to reap the benefit of their shameful conduct; and I will contest this matter to my last shilling.

WHEAL PROVIDENCE.—Master Blunt has announced his intention of making a call of 7*s.* 6*d.* per share, to facilitate the windings-up of this company's affairs.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE.—Mr. J. S. Gustin, of Trenton, New Jersey, has patented an improvement in electro-magnetic engines, consisting of an arrangement of electro-magnets and a pump—the former attached to a lever or working beam, so adjusted with spring and pendulum that, by the application of a galvanic battery, the pump is set in motion, and steadily continues its work, without the aid of personal attention, except that which is necessary to replenish the acids in the battery when exhausted. The claim is for the application of a spring or springs, employed as recipients of an excess of power in the closing the electro-magnets and armature, and thus to be imparted to the next in rotation.

#### NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.

[So much interest being evinced in all matters relating to Australia, and the affairs of this company having latterly attracted considerable attention from the known proximity of much of their property to that possessed by companies whose shares command a great premium, we have pleasure in giving space to the following communication from a correspondent who is familiar with the subject, and which, indeed, will afford information which has been applied for by several of our readers.]

Several of the North British Australasian Company's properties are situated upon the Hunter and Gwydir Rivers, or their tributaries, and not far from the Peel River and Bangerra, all auriferous districts, and the appearance and nature of the rocks and soil are exactly similar. It is, therefore, probable that they will, like their neighbours, turn out to be gold-producing. They possess the great advantage over most other districts of a large and never-failing supply of running water for the washing and other purposes. But all the company's properties (having been selected 14 years ago, when there was free choice) have the more certain, and perhaps eventually and permanently even the more valuable, advantages of great fertility of land, salubrity and beauty of country, of a fine and constant supply of water, and of being already in a highly improved state. All this must give them a large and rapidly-increasing value in the present state of Australia, whether as regards their annual produce, or to let or sell in farms to the successful gold diggers, very many of whom are now seeking such eligible sites to settle upon with their families, after having made their fortunes at the "diggings."

This is particularly the case with the company's two freehold estates of St. Clair and Lochinvar, containing 12,000 to 13,000 acres of fine land (with right of pasturage over 31,000 acres adjoining), both of which are already inclosed, highly improved, and a part under cultivation as arable land. The wheat is remarkably fine, and in great demand for seed. On the latter property is a thriving vineyard, which produced, last vintage, 8000 to 10,000 gallons of wine, which has a high character in the colony. The property of St. Clair, Molroy, Bundinbarina, and St. Ruth, contain about 300,000 acres of pasturage, much of which is of so superior a quality that it is fit for fattening cattle, as well as for rearing breeding stock.

The company has now above 12,000 head of cattle on those lands, besides a large number of horses. The cattle and horses are of a superior breed and quality, having been originally well selected, and improved with great care during the last 12 years. The estate of Rosenthal is considered the finest sheep station in the colony. It contains 150,000 acres, and 25,000 sheep are kept there. They are also of an improved and valuable breed, and their produce is estimated at upwards of 8000*l.* a year. The mineral property of the island of Kaw-aw, at New Zealand (the whole of which island belongs to the company) has already produced 40,000*l.* worth of copper ore, and only waits for a more powerful steam-engine to proceed advantageously. But should the company prefer to sell this and their other mineral property near Adelaide (adjoining the famous mines of Burra Burra), it is believed that another company would purchase it of them at a very handsome price. We understand the directors are about to recommend to the shareholders to apply for a charter to increase their powers to develop the great improvements of which their property is so susceptible.

MINERAL RICHES OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Brazil, an extensive tract of country on the eastern part of South America, has been for upwards of two centuries remarkable for the production and exportation of gold and diamonds, the former being generally extracted from the province of Minas Geraes, and the latter was formerly a Government monopoly of the most exclusive character; the rivers being worked on account of the Portuguese Crown, and afterwards under contract with the Brazilian Government. Subsequently they adopted the wise policy of ceasing to act as explorers or merchants, and the rivers were opened to the public, while the rights thus obtained became private property, and have scarcely been acted upon for the last 20 years. With the existing gold discoveries in Australia and California, now causing so much excitement in various parts of the world, we are not surprised that a number of gentlemen, well aware of the riches of the Brazils, should turn their attention to that prolific country. They have accordingly formed a unity of interests, under the title of the Brazilian Diamond and Gold Company, for the purpose of working the River Sipu, in the district of Minas Geraes, for diamonds and gold, the capital being 65,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, 10,000 of which will be reserved for Brazil. An agreement has been entered into for a lease for 21 years, of one-half the river, for a length of 12 miles; and a contract has been entered into for 10,000 acres of freehold land, by which the company will possess the right of dredging 14 miles of creeks, rivulets, and streams, holding out the greatest facilities and prospects of obtaining gold and precious stones in abundance, thus presenting an immense field for mining enterprise, while the timber on the estate is of the most valuable kind, and the soil remarkable for its fertility, producing corn, beans, rice, cotton, tobacco, &c. From a report by Thomas Rowlandson, C.E., F.G.S., it appears that the River Sipu is supplied from the drainings and washings of two ranges of mountains, thus doubling the supply of auriferous minerals and precious stones. The means proposed to be adopted—that of supplying machinery adequate to work the central part of the stream, instead of the old method of hand work on its margin, are calculated to produce the most profitable results, as diamonds, from their great specific gravity, will be found more numerous in the sands in the middle of the stream. Amalgamating machinery could easily be attached to the dredging apparatus, by the aid of which every particle of gold could be separated. The district is beyond the reach of foreign aggression, is remarkable for the orderly conduct of the inhabitants, and the company holds out the most flattering prospects of a large return for the capital invested.

GOLD MINE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.—Official intelligence has been received by the Government of the discovery of a gold mine of extraordinary richness in the Sierra de Botocaba, between Iguape and Sorocaba.

The Brazilian mail steam-ship *Tey* brought home, on Saturday, eight parcels of diamonds and precious stones, worth 20,000*l.* sterling.

MINERAL WEALTH OF MEXICO.—In a paper, read at the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Colonel Kimes says:—The mountains of Mexico abound in minerals, as also in coal and copper; precious stones are also found in great variety. [The Colonel incidentally alluded to the fact that the diamonds now forming the jewels of the crown of Spain, procured from this country, have been discovered to be nothing but glass.] In regard to the abundance of precious metals, it appears that the amount coined last year was \$23,166,904, of which \$2,041,000 was in silver, and the remainder in gold. There are seven or eight mints in Mexico. In the one in the city of Mexico, from the 23d April, 1847, to 1852, there was coined \$7,790,000, of which \$7,790,000 was in silver, and the rest gold. At this day there are twelve silver mints in Mexico. From the year 1860 to 1865 the amount extracted from the mines of this republic was \$1,354,000,000. From the year 1784 to 1805 the mintage was \$476,810,000. For the last few years the silver mintage has risen from \$24,000 to \$25,000, which will be seen by the official reports. The impression prevails that the quantity of silver is diminishing, but this is an error. The yield is now annually about \$40,000,000, and increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. a year. Present appearances indicate that, so far from silver getting scarce, there will be an increase of several millions annually, as the mines now produce more than ever since the discovery of America.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.—The vast development which has recently been taking place in several parts of the globe of various descriptions of mineral wealth, particularly the extensive discoveries of gold, not only as an alluvial deposit, but also in the hard quartz matrix, has opened up a field for the establishment of a new (as a separate) branch of commercial enterprise—that of crushing and reducing metalliferous ores. As England is the great smelting depot of the world for copper, lead, and tin ores, so she has it in her power, from her vast stores of fuel, and other circumstances, to be equally successful with other minerals. The above company has been formed for the purpose of reducing gold, silver, argenteous lead, and other ores, more particularly to apply its resources to smelting, or reduction by improved methods of the auriferous quartz from Australia and California, it being a well-ascertained fact that a considerable portion of gold remains unextracted by the usual methods; while another principal object will be the reduction of silver ores imported from Peru, Chili, and various parts of South America, and other parts of the world. There are many descriptions of ores which, from their composition, are not capable of proper reduction by amalgamation; such are the refuse ores of the south American mines, accumulated for ages, and which are now being imported into this country to a large extent, and some mines, rich in silver, have been abandoned in consequence of the ore not being proper for amalgamation, although exceedingly valuable when smelted. Smelting works, advantageously situated in the vicinity of the richest lead districts, where coals and freight are cheap, have been purchased, capable of smelting 300 tons of ore per month, producing 13,000 ounces of refined silver; and also an establishment near London has been secured with machinery and plant, well situated for the reduction of minerals, and for shipment. More than 400 tons of silver ore are now under operation. As the works will naturally be conducted under careful management, and the operative department by persons fully competent, great inducements are held out to merchants and importers of minerals, to have the produce "returned" on the most advantageous terms, and, when desired, under their own inspection; while by the addition of capital, the works which are at present yielding a considerable profit may be greatly extended, and correspondingly increased advantages obtained. The proposed capital is 250,000*l.*, in 50,000 shares of 5*l.* each, 1*l.* to be paid on allotment, which it is estimated will be sufficient to carry on the works; but as it may be found necessary and advantageous to make advances on ores, as well as other outlay, to promote the undertaking, power is taken to make calls, not exceeding 1*l.* each, at intervals of not less than six months. Application will be made for a Charter of Incorporation; and should it not be obtained, the company will be conducted under the Joint-stock Companies Act. The company, with its advantageous premises and position, and having secured the services of gentlemen highly competent for its management, holds out the greatest promise of successful results; while the circumstance alone of the directors and friends holding four-fifths of the shares into which it is divided, affords the strongest evidence of the sanguine and, we doubt not, correct opinions entertained by those gentlemen. The application for shares by parties who look upon the present as a *bona fide* adventure, with the view to the application or investment of capital, and not as a mere scheme of the day, with the position held by the several parties, and the actual manipulation of ores on an extensive scale at the present moment, renders the undertaking one of security, and leaving no doubt as to its productive results.

The lead trade of America is not at all in a flourishing state: the production in Galena during 1852 shows a great falling off compared with the previous year's production. The quantity shipped at Galena from the 13th March to 16th November, 1852, was 281,995 pigs; forwarded by railway 13,869—265,788; shipped from Dubuque, Potosi, Buena Vista, and Cassville, 95,794; total shipments for 1852, 391,582 pigs—which, compared with the trade of 1851, shows a deficiency of 82,532 pigs.



## ON MINES ROYAL.

[Extract from a M.S. "History of the Mines of Cardiganshire," by J. M. D.]

For several hundred years after the Conquest the Crown asserted its prerogative in the ownership of all mines and minerals. No person could search for ore unless empowered by the royal grant, which was sometimes confined to particular counties, and sometimes extended to the kingdom at large. The conditions imposed were at the disposal of the reigning monarch. Edward I. directed the title of the ore dug out of the Welsh mines to be paid to the parochial churches in the vicinity. The owner of the ground on which a mine was discovered derived no benefit from its being worked, until the beginning of Henry VI.'s reign, when the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, obtained a lease of all the gold and silver mines within the kingdom for ten years, on payment of a tenth part to the church, a fifth to the king, and a twentieth to the proprietor of the land; and this grant extended to all the mines containing gold and silver; but it did not, by specifying gold and silver, forego the ancient claim of the crown to the appropriation of mines in general. Henry VII., on accession, appointed Jasper, Duke of Bedford, and other eminent persons, governors of his mines in England and Wales; but the English hitherto had little available knowledge either in the discovery or in the working of them.

In addition to the severe restrictions of avaricious and liberal governments, the impost or self-deception of alchemy operated unfavourably on the progress of real science and useful art. This was no new delusion; for we read that it had grown to such a head in the reign of Dioclesian, that he thought proper to publish a very remarkable edict, which, instead of being condemned as the effect of jealous tyranny, deserves to be applauded as an act of prudence and humanity. He caused a diligent enquiry to be made for "all the ancient books which treated of the admirable art of making gold and silver, and without pity committed them to the flames, apprehensive (as we are assured) lest the opulence of the Egyptians should inspire them with the idea of rebel against the empire." John Antioch, in exep. Valerian, p. 834. But if Dioclesian had been convinced of the reality of that valuable art, far from extinguishing the memory, he would have covered the operation of it to the benefit of the public revenue. Like Dioclesian, our Henry took a similar step for the suppression of the cheat; and it is curious that the means resorted to for that purpose conducted to the very same end as the cheat itself. The Act of Parliament, the 5th of Henry IV., which made it felony to use the craft of Multiplication (as it was called), exposed the skillful refiner to the penalties of counterfeiting, under cover of which, the precious metals, if his ingenuity led him to gain more from the base metal than had been intended by the law, it was more likely to be whilst in the pursuit of an enthusiastic error, or in furtherance of a lucrative delusion, than with a rational view to the duly apportioned profits of a known art or trade, the advantages of which must be limited by the industry applied, and the expense incurred. This Act was not repealed until the last year of the reign of William and Mary.

In the year 1523, Henry VI. engaged three miners from the continent, with their assistants, to work his mines; so valuing the pretended transmutations, and so profound the ignorance of the English at this period. Queen Elizabeth, under better auspices, initiated a policy founded in wisdom, but rendered abortive by the circumstances of King Henry's reign. For the furtherance of arts, in which natives were no great proficient, foreigners were politically introduced, naturalized, and admitted as co-partners with the natives, to conduct the affairs and share the profits of different concerns; and it may truly be said, that the genius of hidden treasures, as well as angels of higher orders, smiled propitiously on the commencement of her reign. In 1561, the great copper mine at the foot of Skidaw, near Keswick, and other mines, were discovered.

In 1563, letters patent were granted to Thomas Thurland and Daniel Houghstetter, two German adventurers and metallurgists, empowering them to search for mines of gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver, in the several royalties in the counties of York, Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, Worcester, and the principality of Wales, for their sole use and profit; reserving to the queen the tenth of all gold, silver, and quicksilver ores, and the pre-emption of refined gold and silver, at a lower rate than the current price of those metals. The other to William Humphrey and Christopher Schutz. This last was the most comprehensive, for it included all mines, minerals, and subterranean treasures, except copperas and alum; and extended to all parts of England not appropriated by the former grants. By all these instruments, as well as by those of the former reigns, a power was given to sink shafts anywhere, except in gardens, or under the foundations of castles or houses. This unlimited invasion of private property and public rights, asserted immemorially, but irreconcilable to reason and justice, was resisted, though unsuccessfully, by the Earl of Northumberland in a suit with the Crown, or the persons holding land under it, respecting the copper mines on his manor of Keswick. The lawyers decided for the prerogative, on the ground that gold or silver found in any mine constituted that a royal mine; and as the base metals in most cases contain some particles of the nobler, the discovery of the smallest particles, of however little value, transferred that mineral property from the hands of the subject to the crown. Nor was the title of the prerogative to the base metals ever abandoned, though it was esteemed more plausible to prefer it under cover of what they might be supposed to contain, till the revolution, when all such exorbitant claims were revised, and the prerogative more definitely settled.

In 1567, the letters patent of 1553, to Thurland and Houghstetter, became the ground work of a corporation entitled, "The Society for the Mines Royal," within the several districts specified in the patent. At the head of this incorporation were the Earls of Pembroke and Leicester, Lord Mountjoy, Sir William Cecil, and other persons of quality, in all 24, holding an equal number of shares, subdivisible into four times as many, at the option of the majority. Houghstetter was to act as deputy-governor under the Earl of Pembroke, and Thurland as first assistant. This grant comprised eight English counties, and the whole of Wales. In 1568, another society was incorporated, entitled, "The Society of the Mineral and Battery Works," consisting of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord-keeper, the Duke of Norfolk, Earls of Pembroke and Leicester, Lord Cobham, and others, in all 36, holding as many shares, and subdivisible into four times as many. This patent included all England and Wales, and the English pale in Ireland; the mines in the former patent, and copperas and alum, already granted to Cornelius Devosse, alone excepted. This, also (as is recorded), did effect a great thing, a joint stock, which turned to good advantage both to the society and to the society.

The venturers, by virtue of the power annexed to their several grants, divided part of their tenure into shares, which they sold. The original patents, therefore, under the three grants, with these subsequent purchasers, were incorporated by the style of "The Governor, Assistants, and Company of the Mines Royal." These important measures caused the mineral resources of the whole country, instead of being dealt out piecemeal to favorites and courtiers, to be placed under the direction of such a public body as could be relied on, in some degree, to be guided without abandoning the high pretensions of an unlimited prerogative. Thus was the foundation laid for those great manufacturing interests which required, and ultimately obtained, a solid independence, fortified against the attacks of arbitrary power, and exposed to none but the very remote danger of our declining industry as a people.

In 1670 were published "Articles of agreement of subscription between his Highness Prince Rupert and divers noble and honourable persons and others, undertakers for working of Mines Royal in the counties of Cardigan and Merioneth, in the principality of Wales." In this company was Sir John Pettus, author of "Fulda Regalis" and "Fleta Minor." In this way the mines were carried on for a considerable number of years with various success, but with none so brilliant as that which had rewarded the efforts of Sir Hugh Myddelton and Mr. Bushel. In fact, they no longer flourished, but lingered rather than lived until the year 1690; when other mines, not inferior to theirs in their best days, which were now beginning to fail, were discovered at Bwlch Esgair-hir (in Cardiganshire), on the estate of Gogerddan, belonging to Sir Carbery Pryse. The ore was so near the surface of the earth, that the most easily accessible, covered it, and so great a quantity of very rich quality continued to be raised, that these mines were not exceeded for value by any in the kingdom, and obtained thereby the appellation of the Welsh Potosi.

The prerogative of the Crown, claiming as Mines Royal all those who had yielded silver sufficient to pay the expense of extracting it, and the loss of lead reduced in the process, occasioned several expensive and vexatious law suits between the proprietors of mines and the patentees of the Crown. Sir Hugh Myddelton had a law suit with Sir Richard Pryse, of Gogerddan, in 1639, about the Bwlch Esgair-hir, at Aylsham. Sir Richard Pryse set up a claim to it as owner of the land; but as it happened in the case of the Duke of Northumberland, 70 years before, the Crown was too strong for him, and Aylsham-Crib was declared a mine royal.

So also in the instance of Bwlch Esgair-hir, the Crown claimed it as a Mine Royal, and the matter came to be decided at Westminster Hall. The patentees produced proof in court that the lead of the mine in dispute contained silver to the amount of 60 lbs. Troy in every ton, whilst Sir Carbery Pryse, on the other hand, produced proof equally substantial, of lead in the same mine yielding only 15 lbs. of silver in a ton. Fortunately for the proprietors, the Duke of Devonshire, who had taken an interest in the mine, had been discovered Potosi, and by their interest was procured the celebrated Act of the 5th of William and Mary, entitled "An Act to Prevent Disputes and Controversies concerning Royal Mines."

[NOTE.—After Sir Carbery Pryse had recovered his right by virtue of several verdicts given for him against the Crown in Westminster Hall (the last of them by a jury of Hertfordshire gentlemen, after a very long and solemn trial), or rather after a *non prosequi* had been granted, which put a stop to any further proceedings against him, and left him in undisputed possession of his mines, the parliament took the matter into consideration, and passed an Act for the quiet of the subject. For it had been observed with what warmth and vigour the prosecution had been driven for against that gentleman by the court, many of the nobility and great officers of the Crown being present in the Exchequer Court all the time of the last trial, which lasted 24 hours: it being commonly reported that Henry Lord Capel had a promise of the grant of these mines if they had proved royal. However that was, this is certain, that Sir Carbery Pryse's title in them was the first occasion of this Act concerning Royal Mines.]

## "THE REASON WHY."

The above quotation having appeared in our Journal not long since, in connection with a dissertation on the value of gold-mines, and having as we hear, obtained a degree of popularity in the Stock Exchange and elsewhere, we are induced, on the first occasion of our space affording us the opportunity, and at the request of a correspondent, to state its origin; which was the "refraita" of a very popular Cornish song, composed in the reign of James II., on the occasion of his sending the seven bishops to the Tower of London, of whom the Bishop of Trevelyan, in Cornwall, was one. Mr. Dickens, in *Household Words*, has lately rescued this "chant" from oblivion, and given the following as the original, to the air of *Le Petit Tambour*—

## THE REASON WHY.—(A Cornish Ballad.)

A good sword and a trusty hand,  
A merry heart and true;  
King James's men shall understand  
What Cornish men can do.  
And have they fixed the Where and When?  
And shall Trevelyan die?  
Then twenty thousand Cornish men  
Will know the reason why!  
And shall Trevelyan die?  
Then twenty thousand Cornish men  
Will know the reason why!  
Out spake the Captain brave and bold,  
A gallant wight was he—  
"Though London's Tower were Michael's  
hold,  
We'll set Trevelyan free.  
We'll cross the Tamar, hand to hand,  
The Exe shall be no stay—

Go, side by side, from strand to strand,  
And who shall bid us nay?  
And shall Trevelyan scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,  
And shall Trevelyan die?  
There's twenty thousand Cornish men  
Will know the reason why!  
"And when we come to London wall,  
A pleasant sight to view,  
Come forth, come forth, ye cowards all,  
We're better men than you!  
Trevelyan, he's in keep and hold,  
Trevelyan, he may die;  
But twenty thousand Cornish men  
Will know the reason why!  
Pen,  
And shall Trevelyan die?  
There's twenty thousand Cornish men  
Will know the reason why!"

## LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

H. W. Wood, Briton Ferry near Heath—Construction of ships and other vessels.  
J. Barrer, Rickmansworth, Surrey—Steam-engine boilers.  
C. G. Richards, Rickmansworth, Surrey—Tongues for screwing pipes and tubes.  
E. Morewood, and G. Rogers, Enfield—Rolling metal; and in coating metals.  
J. Jackson, Exchange-court, Liverpool—Gas burners.  
A. P. Price, Margate—Manufacture of citric and tartaric acids, and of certain salts of potash, soda, ammonia, lime, and baryta.  
J. Hill, Birmingham—Machine for stamping metals and forging iron and steel.  
F. Warren, Millbank-street—Gas burners.  
Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, Belgrave-road—Coating and insulating wire.  
F. Ward, Oldbury, Worcester—Manufacture of sal-ammoniac, and obtaining salts of ammonia.  
H. M'Farlane, Lawrence-lane—Constructing metal beams or girders.  
J. Swindels, Pollard-street, Manchester, and W. Nicholson, Manchester—Obtaining oxygen gas, and applying it to the manufacture of various acids and chlorine for oxidizing metallic solutions, and for ageing and raising various colouring matters.  
J. O. York, Paris—Connecting and in fixing rails in railway chairs.  
J. Wren, Temple-gate, Bristol—Laying wires for electric telegraphs.  
J. Melville, Forchester-terrace—Application of iron and of wood, combined with iron or other substances, to buildings and other constructions.  
J. Cowen, Blaydonburn, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Thomas Richardson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Manufacture of sulphuric acid.  
D. Bruce, Canada, North America—Rotary steam-engine.  
Professor A. Crestadoro, Adelphi-place, Salford—Impulsoria, or machinery for applying animal power to railways, waterways, and common roads.  
J. L. Stevens, Kennington—Furnaces.  
C. A. Redd, 27, Davis-street, Berkeley-square—Telegraphing or communicating signals at sea and otherwise.  
H. V. Physick, Aberdeen-place, Maida-hill—Electric telegraphic apparatus, and in machinery or apparatus for constructing the same.  
R. Dudgeon, New York, U.S.—Raising heavy weights by means of a portable hydraulic press.  
P. Spence, Pendleton Alum Works, Manchester—Obtaining power by steam.  
T. Slater, Somers-place, New-road, St. Pancras, and J. J. W. Watson, Old Kent—Application of electricity to illuminating purposes; also, galvanic batteries and application of electric currents to the production of electrical illumination and of heat, and in the production of chemical products by the aforesaid improvements in galvanic batteries.  
R. Knowles, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancaster—Boilers, and apparatus for generating steam.  
R. B. Evans, Colston, Devon—Manufacture of charcoal.  
J. Hinchelliff, Leeds, and R. Salt, Leeds—Steam-engines.  
J. Kilner, Thimble-hill, near Dewsbury—Means of insulating the wires of electric telegraphs.  
Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, Belgrave-road—Bituminous substances, thereby rendering them available for purposes to which they never heretofore have been successfully applied; also apparatus for laying telegraphic or galvanic wires in the earth.  
J. A. Phillips, of Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars—Purifying tin.  
J. D. Goodman, Birmingham—Boxes and axles for carriages. A communication.  
J. L. Bell, of the Washington Chemical Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Treatment of certain compounds of iron and sulphur.  
J. B. Collins, Birmingham—Flooring crane or lifting jack.  
J. Scott, of Drummond-street, Euston-square—Applying and transmitting motive power, and in accelerating the progress of steam in motion.  
J. Winter, Bradford, Yorkshire—The mode of combining bars of iron, so as to form larger masses on pieces of iron applicable in the manufacture of axles, shafts, columns, beams, cannon, and other articles; also manufacture of wheels.  
C. Harford, Down-place, near Windsor—Rotatory engines.  
J. Taylor, engineer, of Messrs. Taylor and Co., of Britannia-works, Birkenhead, Chester—Floating graving docks, for repairing and building ships.  
A. Turill, of the New Town Foundry, Paisley, Renfrew, N.B.—Moulding or shaping

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—M. Laudot, C.E., of Paris, has patented some improvements in locomotive engines, parts of which are also applicable to other engines. M. Laudot's locomotives are so arranged as to combine in themselves engine and tender, thus enabling the use of independent vehicles for the supply of coke and water to be dispensed with. They have vertical cylinders, horizontal boiler, and are in addition furnished with subsidiary arrangements for governing the supply of water to the boiler and steam to the cylinder, and for indicating the amount of distance travelled over. An improved arrangement of grease-box is also described, and a new construction of wheel-bearings made of tempered cast-iron, in order to enable them to resist friction.

STEAM BOILERS.—Mr. S. Morris, of Stockport, has just patented some improvements in steam-boilers. These improvements consist in fixing or placing under the combustion-chamber of steam-boilers an apparatus or chamber, having a door through which access to the interior parts of the boilers is afforded. This chamber serves also the purpose of a dust-hole, and by furnishing it with air apertures, air may be admitted, so as to ensure the consumption of the smoke, &c., in the combustion-chamber.

METALLIC STUFFING-BOX.—Mr. E. Winship, of New York, has taken out a patent for a new metallic stuffing-box, consisting of an elastic ring, made to fit tightly on the rod, and loosely in the stuffing-box, having an intercepting tongue and spring-plate, to prevent the steam from escaping through the slot; the plate fitting tightly over the ring, and loosely encircling the rod and gasket.

IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON MANUFACTURE.—Mr. James M'Carty, of Reading, Pennsylvania, has patented a new puddling apparatus, consisting of a combination of an automatic rattle, with a revolving or moving basin, or with a stationary basin, whereby much manual labour is dispensed with for stirring the iron in the process of puddling. There is also an arrangement of hollow shaft, cooler, and moving basin, in such a manner that a stream of water can be kept circulating round the bottom and sides of the latter, to prevent its being overheated. Also a combination of crank and swinging guide, enabling the operator to stir the rattle over different parts of the bottom at various angles with the sides of the furnace, and to remove it out of the way when necessary.

THE INFLUENCE OF SULPHUR ON CAST-IRON.—A series of experiments, made by M. Janoyer, director of the blast-furnaces of Orme, threw some important light on the mode of action of sulphur on cast-iron—information not given in any one of the numerous works on metallurgy, although all of them have treated on the action of the simple non-metallic bodies on iron, and have pointed out the tendency of sulphurous ore to produce white metal in the blast-furnace. After fully detailing the experiments, which appear conclusive, it is found that the amount of sulphur in cast-iron diminishes in proportion as the amount of lime contained in the slag increases, but that it is impossible, in certain cases, to altogether prevent the sulphur from entering the sides of the latter, the tendency which sulphurous ore has to yield white iron is not to be attributed to fusibility alone; the principal cause is due to the formation of a sulphuret of carbon, which acts by decarbonizing, in part, the metal, and by producing a considerable lowering of the temperature, from the caloric rendered latent by the volatilization of this product. The author concludes by noting the improvements recently introduced by washing the coals, which removes a great portion of the pyrites, and which, by getting rid of the earthy matters, increases their heating powers.

MARBLED IRON.—The application to metals and other substances, in a New York manufactory, of a newly invented marble imitation, having all the beauty and variety of surface which marble itself exhibits, promises to become an important branch of the mechanic art. Mantles, table-tops, columns, &c., are imitated with such exactness as to render the difference imperceptible to the unpractised eye. Estimates are now making for the construction of marbleised iron house fronts. The finest marble, such as the Egyptian, Sicilian, and Carrara, is used. The process is imitated with equal facility, and the process will ultimately be applied, as India-rubber and gutta percha has been, to a great variety of purposes. The marble thus imitated is susceptible of the highest polish, amounting almost to transparency, and seems to exhibit the crystalline and venous structure of the real stone. It is valuable for its imperishable qualities, being of a flinty hardness, capable of long resisting the action of the weather and withstanding a degree of heat that would prove destructive to marble. The marbleised iron has sufficient ductility to expand or contract in the same degree as the iron base. Its cost is much less than that of the first quality of marble. The manufacturing process may be generally described as follows:—

The iron serving as a base is first coated with a peculiar mineral substance. This combines with the marbling material, which is next applied, forming a body to receive the veining and crystals. These are produced in close imitation of nature, and the desired style of imitation is determined by the will of the artist. The colours are then brought out by the action of heat in a furnace. After the iron has cooled, the surface is polished.—*New York Journal.*

COATING IRON WITH COPPER.—A patent has been granted to Theodore G. Bucklin, of Troy, New York, for a new and improved mode of coating iron with copper, which promises to be an invention of no small importance to the arts. It has long been a desideratum to coat iron with some other and less oxidizable metal, in order to render it more durable in exposed situations. It is more essential to have sheet and plate-iron than any other kind covered with copper. For example, sheet-iron covered with copper would be cheaper than tinued iron for roofs of buildings, &c.; and plate-iron, so covered with copper, would be excellent for making steam-boilers, so as to prevent incrustations, &c. Cheapness is an important item in the process. If the process is expensive, then it can be of no general benefit, for pure copper would be preferable; if cheap, it is a most important discovery. A method of covering iron with brass, copper, &c., has long been known; but to cover it, and make the copper unite with the iron, has hitherto been considered problematical. The invention of Mr. Bucklin promises to fulfil every condition desired in making coppered iron. Cast, malleable, and wrought-iron can be coated with copper by the new process, consisting of first removing the oxide from the iron by boiling it in a solution of caustic soda, which has great affinity for the iron, and afterwards dipping the iron so prepared into molten copper, which, by the galvanic action of the medium metal, makes the copper intimately combine with the iron, and form a complete coating. The oxide is removed from iron by means of dilute sulphuric acid, in which the castings or sheets are rubbed with sand; after this they are washed and dipped into a solution of the muriate of ammonia, dissolved in a suitable vessel, when they are ready for the next process. This consists in dipping the sheets or plates into molten zinc, immediately after they are lifted out of the sulphuric acid solution. The surface of the molten zinc should be covered with dry sal-ammoniac, to prevent the evaporation of the metal. The iron is soon covered with a coating of zinc, and forms what is termed galvanised iron. At hand the operator has a crucible or pot, containing melted copper, covered with some combustible substance as a wiper, and he at once dips the zinced iron into this, in which it is kept until it ceases to hiss, when it is taken out, and found to be covered with a complete and durable coating of copper. By dipping the iron thus coppered into the solution of sal-ammoniac, then into the zinc, and the copper—repeating the process—coat upon coat of the copper will be obtained, until it acquires any degree of thickness desired. The black oxide is prevented from forming on the copper by dipping it afterwards in the sal-ammoniac solution, and then washing it in pure water. This process is entirely different from that of Mr. Pomeroy, for which a patent was granted a few years ago. We have seen samples of iron coated by Mr. Bucklin's process, which were very beautiful, and well covered. Unless the melted copper was covered with a non-combustible substance, the plates would come out in a very rough state; but the covering acts as a wiper, and the coppered plates come out smooth and well coated. Brass, or any of the copper alloys, can be made to coat the iron in the same manner as the copper. We hope this new process will be the means of extending the use of sheet-iron, so as to save considerable to the country that is now paid out for tinned sheets.—*Scientific American.*

SOUTH WALES MINERAL RAILWAY.—The estimated expense by Mr. Brunel for constructing this line from the New Docks at Brittonferry to Glyncegro, the Avon, Mesteg, and Llanidlo Valley, with power to arrange with the South Wales and other companies, is 130,000.

## CALLS MADE DURING DECEMBER, 1852.

	Per share.	Amount.
Cwmdyke Rock and Green Lake	£1 0 0	£4000 0 0
Cubert Lead Mine	0 6 0	2700 0 0
Great Rough Tor	3 0 0	1536 0 0
Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham)	1 10 0	1536 0 0
North Wheal Unity	0 10 0	1500 0 0
Nallington Mines	0 5 0	1250 0 0
Wheal Kitt (St. Agnes)	0 5 0	1250 0 0
Trevelyan Consols	0 5 0	1250 0 0
Wheal Edward	0 5 0	1024 0 0
East Wheal Russell	0 4 0	800 0 0
East Wheal Margaret	0 15 0	768 0 0
Tavy Consols	0 3 0	709 4 0
Boringdon North	0 2 6	625 0 0
Swanpool	0 10 0	614 8 0
Carnarvon	0 5 0	512 0 0
Penteryth	0 5 0	512 0 0
Castle Dinas	0 5 0	512 0 0
Wheal Venton	0 8 0	409 12 0
South of Scotland	0 4 0	400 0 0
Menage and Tregunastic	1 10 0	384 0 0
North Wheal Robert	0 7 6	384 0 0
Nant-y-Car	0 2 6	375 0 0
Morvah Consols	2 0 0	320 0 0
Wheal Sophia	0 10 0	256 0 0
Wheal Robins	0 2 6	256 0 0
Tokenbury	0 5 0	250 0 0
South Plain Wood	0 5 0	238 5 0
Brondfryd	0 1 0	200 0 0
Wheal Hestryn	0 2 0	177 18 0
Stoke Cilmadon	0 0 6	102 8 0

Total £26,595 15 0

Besides the following, which we were not apprised of at the regular time:—

Pendurves Consols	£4 12 6	£4745 5 0
Wheal Penhale	0 17 0	2700 0 0
West Trevelyan	2 4 10	2295 0 4
Wheal Lemon	2 0 0	2000 0 0
Cartowen Consols	0 12 6	1875 0 0
Christow	1 0 0	1248 0 0
Trehane (in July)	2 0 0	1024 0 0
Gustavus	0 3 5	175 5 6

Total £15,912 19 10

Besides:—East Wheal Agar, 17. 10s.; Penance Mine, 13s. 10d.; Avon Consols, 3s.; Wheal Ludcott, 2s. 6d.; Stoke Cilmadon Consols, 6d.; but we do not know how many shares they consist of.

We must again remark, that pursers of mines should apprise us at the time they make calls, at all events, the shareholders might, when they pay them, that our Share List should be kept as correct as possible.

DISSURANT SLAB AND SLATE QUARRY COMPANY.—This company is formed for working a slate quarry situate in Merionethshire, extending over an area of 275 acres, and having a vein 40 yards wide, running throughout its length—nearly a mile. It is held on lease for 99 years, at a royalty of 1-12th per cent. on the value of the slabs; the lessor reserving to himself all lead, copper, and other minerals in the sett, excepting slate; there is an ample supply of water for working the machinery, and from the position of the quarry it possesses many natural advantages, which will materially lessen the cost of production; and at a cost of 2000l. machinery may be erected, which will enable an immediate supply to be forwarded to market. The quarry is situate within five miles of the shipping port of Aberdovey, the carriage to which is only 4s. per ton, which will be greatly lessened on the completion of the Shrewsbury and Aberystwyth Railway. It is estimated that the production of the machinery, 10 men can raise 100 tons per week, and that a dividend may be fairly expected of 50 per cent. on the capital, which is 12,000l. in shares of 12. each.

THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON EMIGRATION COMPANY.—The great and rapidly increasing importance of the Australian colonies has induced the formation of this company, which proposes to establish a line of sailing ships, of superior character, to be dispatched at short and certain intervals from the port of Southampton to Melbourne, Adelaide, and the other Australian ports. The present insufficient ventilation on board the emigrant ships is too painfully known, and it is intended that the ships chartered by this company should be fitted up with every regard to that important point, as well as to an improved dietary table, and medical attendance. Southampton has long been regarded as the natural outlet of London, and the facilities for emigration from any other port are inferior to those of this great metropolis, and a large portion of the southern and western emigration to the colonies, at the several steam navigation companies now forming will in all probability attract the wealthier class of passengers, and the poorer class will be provided for by the Government emigration scheme, it is intended that the operations of the company should be confined to the intermediate, or second-class passengers. They have established agencies throughout the colonies, who will, on receiving the amount of passage money there, transmit home a free passage order, enabling friends and relatives to join the settler. The capital to be raised is 30,000l., in 6000 shares, of 5l. each; and from the names on the list, there is little doubt but that this trifling amount will be easily raised for so legitimate an object.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN AND GOLD MINERS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—This company is formed for carrying on every description of life assurance, annuities, &c., amongst the population at home, and the gold seekers at the Australian diggings. It is established to the extent of 75 per cent. on the mutual principle, the profits on which will be payable entirely to the policy holders, and 10 per cent. per annum interest will be paid to the certificate holders, out of the funds of each department in equal moieties. Power is given to the directors to invest the funds in the purchase of gold dust; the profits of which to be divided between the two departments, in proportion to the amount of capital of each. A benevolent fund is to be formed by setting aside 10 per cent. from the profits, for the relief of indigent policy holders, in proportion to the amount paid in by them. The management of the several provinces of the company is to be entrusted to a board of directors, with a secretary, and a large staff, one in England and the other in Australia, and each will possess discretionary powers to transact the ordinary business of the company, independently of each other, so that it does not affect the constitutional principles of the company, and constant interchange of information will take place between them. The capital is 150,000l., in 15,000 shares of 10l. each, with power to increase to 1,000,000l., and application will be made for a Royal Charter of Incorporation.

PROGRESS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.—Having particularly noticed in the columns of our Journal during the past 10 or 12 years the numerous life assurance associations which, during that period, have sprung into existence, and having endeavoured to impress upon the minds of our readers the importance of the blessings the system confers on the community, it is gratifying to find it daily increasing in the appreciation of the public. Amongst those more recently established is the English and Foreign Life Assurance Consolidated Annuity, Endowment, and Mortgage Protection Society; the prospectus of which is before us, showing that, as by combining several kindred branches of business, while a large subscribed capital of 250,000l., and a still larger guaranteed one, affords security for the fulfilment of all its engagements. It includes the operations of a life assurance office adapted to all classes; a savings bank, stated to give a higher rate of interest and equal security with those institutions; a freehold land, building, and investment society, based upon a large capital and a responsible property; and of a mortgage protection society, affording to such class of persons the security given to merchants and tradesmen by their own protection. The life assurance business is based on principles combining every advantage compatible with security; they may be paid by a single sum, or of which the assured reap the benefit, yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly; or in an increasing or decreasing series, and half the amount may remain on credit for five years, or longer by special arrangement. Policies are indisputable, except in cases of actual fraud; no medical fees are charged, or stamp duties, and the system laid down offers numerous other advantages to the assured, for which we must refer our readers to the prospectus. In the annuity department the scale is of a liberal character, principally founded on that of the Reversionary Annuity Society, established by Lord George Walker in this country in 1820, and which has accumulated a sum of upwards of 250,000l., paying annuities to a large number of widows and children. The terms held out to the public in other branches of business are equally advantageous, the funds and accounts of each branch of business are kept separate and distinct; and we have no doubt that, with spirited management, this society will take an important position among the various insurance companies now established in the United Kingdom.

THE SMOKE ANNIHILATOR.—Some successful trials have been made of a new means of consuming smoke by the proprietors of the patent (Messrs. Aitchison, Evans, and Fearon) on board the *Wedding Ring* steamer, before several public bodies, to whom the invention is of the utmost importance, and who one and all testified to its merits. Two models being placed on deck for examination, the parties in succession were conducted to the engine-room, and there shown not only the plan, but the working of this long-required invention. Its simplicity, easy mode of adaptation, easy management, and the impossibility of its getting out of repair, are amongst its strongest recommendations; and last, though not least, the cost for such a manifold improvement is comparatively trifling. The process is the following:—A current of air is admitted under the fire-bars through a small aperture fixed therein, which has a slide or regulator, and by passing first through the fire, and then conducted upwards, becomes hot air, which coming into contact with the carbon in the smoke chamber produces immediate ignition. Amongst those officially present were Capt. Milne, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyor of the Navy; Mr. Lloyd, Inspecting Engineer, Somerset House; Mr. Leach, from Navigation Committee; Capt. Rowland, Chief Harbour-Master; and Capt. James.

A DISCOVERY.—In excavating for the sewerage at Leeds, a valuable bed of ironstone was discovered on Thursday, in Kirkgate, which is one of the principal streets of the town.

NEW WORKS IN THE VALE OF NEATH.—The Cwmgwarch Iron-Works, Glyn-Neath, together with the minerals under 700 acres of land belonging to N. V. E. Vaughan, Esq., have been taken on lease by the Messrs. Darby, Wynn, Fothergill, and Co., who will require at least 400 colliers and miners immediately. In addition to which, it is said the Messrs. Crawshaw have taken a large tract of land at Penrhyn, near Pontalvey, Glyn-Neath, under the Marquis of Bute, to work iron mines, where a great number of men will be also wanted. These works, together with the Abernant Iron-Works in the same valley, belonging to the Neath Abbey Iron Company, will employ at the least 1000 men—a circumstance which cannot fail to be a benefit to the contiguous towns of Swansea and Neath.—*Cambrian.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BILIOUS ATTACK, INDIGESTION, AND FLATULENCE CURED BY THEIR USE.—Khairat Khan, a native merchant of Patna, in the East Indies, suffered for years from bile, indigestion, and flatulence, and although he consulted the most eminent surgeons of the province, yet he derived no benefit from their treatment, but gradually became more debilitated. Having one day a severe attack than usual of these dreadful maladies, he determined to try Holloway's pills; and this medicine, which has obtained such high repute throughout the world, very soon reinstated him in perfect health.—Sold by all druggists and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.







**NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all others interested in the PRODUCTION OF GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.**—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards. My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for their gold and silver. BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

**COBALT AND NICKEL.**—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, and GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale: REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**JOSEPH WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.** MANUFACTURERS OF BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE AND ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. OFFICE, 7, SELE LANE, LONDON.

**MR. J. HODGSON JONES, CONSULTING ENGINEER,** 1, POET'S CORNER, WESTMINSTER, representing the firm of NEILSON and CO., GLASGOW, Manufacturers of High-pressure, Condensing, or Double Cylinder Steam-Engines; Marine and Locomotive Engines; Windmills and Cornish Pumps; Steam Boilers; Sugar Mills; Iron Roads and Bridges; Hydraulic Presses and Pumps; Mill, Saw, and Shafting; all Ironwork and Machinery connected with Railways, Gas, Water, and Ironworks; Heavy Forgings and Castings; and Iron Steamboat Builders.

**WM. PHILLIPS and CO., PATENT GALVANIZED IRON WORKS, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, CONTRACTORS for the ERECTION OF GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, TELEGRAPH, and other WIRES, SHEETS, TUBING, &c.; also, for GALVANIZING WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK of every description. Estimates and drawings furnished on application at the works.**

**TO MASTERS, MINERS, FOUNDRERS, ENGINEERS, &c.** **MR. THOMAS WALTERS, ANTHRACITE PIG-IRON MANUFACTURER;** proprietor of ANTHRACITE COAL, for melting and marine steam-engine purposes; and CULMS, for limestone and chalk burning. SUPERIOR MINING COALS. Swansea, Dec. 11, 1852.

**MR. LELAND TRANSACTS, for PRINCIPALS, BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, including Australian, Californian, North and South American, Imperial Brazilian, Cocos, Cuba, Llaneros, &c. Also, BUYER and SELLER of every description of RAILWAY, BANKING, INSURANCE, GAS, WATER, and STEAM COMPANIES' SHARES, BONDS, and DEBENTURES.** MR. LELAND would particularly recommend to the notice of capitalists the AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHARES, and having peculiar sources to obtain certain information of the present state and future prospects of some of the best companies, he is in a position to point out those he considers most promising at the present time. Parties wishing for secure INVESTMENTS, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent., can have the ADVICE of a gentleman upwards of 20 years a writer on and connected with the Money Market. Price lists and information through the medium of the post, to parties resident in the country.—76, King William-street, City.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—MR. T. W. SOADY, MINING SHARE-BROKER, of PENZANCE, CORNWALL, is at all times in a position to put CAPITALISTS, in all parts of the kingdom, in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, otherwise in mines of great promise, in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales having a local knowledge of the Cornish mines, and being in communication with the most respectable captains and agents throughout the kingdom. Judicious mining, pays from 10 to 20 per cent. References kindly permitted to the most influential parties in the locality. Mines inspected and reported on.—Address, T. W. Soady, mining sharebroker, Penzance.

**MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.**—WILLIAM HUNLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN; all orders, either for SALE or PURCHASE, promptly executed. Every information respecting the Gold Mines of Australia and California, and lists of prices, furnished on application.

**MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING SHARE DEALER,** 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON.

**MR. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,** 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

**MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER,** No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**MR. MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN, MINE BROKER AND GENERAL ASSAYER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.**

**MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.**

**CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH.**

**MR. E. COOKE, MINE SHAREBROKER,** No. 2, FRANKFORT-STREET, PLYMOUTH.

**MR. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL.** Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

**1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.** **MESSRS. POWELL and COOK, MINING BROKERS,** beg to apprise their friends and the mining public, that they have REMOVED their business from Plymouth and Stonehouse, Devon, to the above address, from whence all communications on mining affairs will be promptly attended to. In announcing this partnership, which has been concluded in consequence of the rapid growth of mining within the last twelve months, Messrs. POWELL and COOK beg to state that they are in constant communication with mining agents of respectability and practical experience, both in Devon and Cornwall, and from their personal knowledge of the mines in the rapidly improving districts of Tavistock and Plymouth, are determined to recommend, when called on to do so, only such mines as they consider safe investments. They, therefore, hope to receive a continuation of the support of their numerous correspondents.—List of prices of dividend and other progressing mines, either on application or by letter. Powell and Cook especially recommend the purchase of shares in the following mines—viz., Tavy Consols, Wheel Russell, Boringdon Consols, and Devon Capanda; and they have shares for sale in the following dividend-paying mines—Bedford United, South Tamar, Spearne Consols, Wheel Golden, Wheel Exmouth, and Adamant; also in progressing mines—viz., Wheel Langford, Gawton United, Exmouth Eliza, Great Shebs, North Tamar, St. Cissalmond Consols, Wheel Sidney, Plymouth, Christow, North Trelawny, Hingston Down, Wheel Wrey, Wheel Ludeott, and New East Townlands. Foreign mines: Colonial Gold, Port Phillip, Nouveau Monde, Monarch Gold, Australian Freehold, Worthing, and North British Australasian.—Office hours from half-past 9 till 5. Dated January 19, 1853.

**MINING INVESTMENT.**—T. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in said DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

DIVIDEND MINES.		
Alfred Consols	Devon United	West Caradon
Bedford United	Carn Bre	West Providence
Carn Bre	Corndur	Wheel Reeth
Devon Great Consols	Gonmema	Wheel Trelawny
		Wheel Level
		Wheel Bassett
PROGRESSIVE MINES.		
Anna Maria	Devon United	South Carn Bre
Bedford United	Clive	Wheel Russell
Chryse Consols	Hingston Down Consols	Wheel Mary Ann
Craddock Moor	N. British Barra Barra	Wheel Crebor
Carboma	North Wheel Trelawny	Wheel Trefusis
GOLD MINES.		
Agua Fria	Colonial Gold	Quartz Rock (ment)
Anglo-Californian	Golden Mountain	Scottish Austral. Invest.
Australian Freehold	Lake Bathurst	Monarch
Ave Maria	Nouveau Monde	West Mariposa
British Australian	N. British Australasian	St. John del Rey
Carsons Creek	Port Phillip	United Mexican

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situated at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes.

**MINING RECORD OFFICE, 28 AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.**—MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheel Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Galit-y-Maen, Great Crinnis Consols, Union Tin, &c.

**CAST-STEEL BORERS, suitable for BORING EVERY KIND OF ROCK.**—Apply to J. T. Tregellas, 50, Lemon-street, Truro. N.B. Correspondents from a distance should be particular in describing the nature of the rock for which the borers are intended. When the mines are situated within 50 miles of Truro, the advertiser instructs the smiths in person.

## EAST BIRCH TOR TIN MINING COMPANY.

DEVON.—2500 parts, or shares. At work on the "COB-MOOR FAIRFIELD."

Which (by Act 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110, sec. 63) exempts shareholders from any liability beyond the amount of the 10-monthly audit, and enables them to withdraw at any time by giving notice to the purser to that effect.

**BANKERS.**—The West of England and South Wales District Banking Company. CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Capt. Joseph Jennings, of Treowen Mine, Cornwall. SECRETARY.—Mr. W. Fuller Graham, Montrose House, Clifton.

**RESIDENT AGENT.**—Capt. John Penrose, Moreton, Hampstead.

This well known extensive and valuable mineral property is situated in the parishes of North Bovey and Manaton, one of the richest metalliferous districts of Dartmoor, and is so well known that any attempt to add further information would be unnecessary. The lodes in this set are, in fact, a direct and unbroken continuation of the Old Vitrifer Mine, which has returned upwards of £100,000 worth of tin profit, and the vast stanniferous deposits inclining towards this mine, which is displayed on surface by the extensive excavations of the ancient tinners nearly 1 mile in length, and in some places to the depth of 90 feet, by 120 feet in breadth, as well as being certified by the inspection of two of the most eminent practical men in the kingdom, leaves it beyond a doubt that the production of this estate will take precedence of any in the district; and from the splendid course of tin, which has already yielded upwards of £6000 worth of ore from the backs of the present adit level, it is quite certain that, under judicious management, this set will shortly realise to the adventurers a return of at least 50 per cent. per annum upon their outlay.

The necessary plant for the mine, consisting of engine, wheel, rods, pumps, stamps, boulders, &c.; there are also erected a counting house, smith's shop and timber house, so that only a trifling expenditure will be required for repairs; and the money arising from this issue will be expended solely in developing the resources of the mine, by sinking to a greater depth, and driving on the richer portions of the lodes, which have hitherto remained untouched.

The water power is sufficient to work the mine to any depth; thus the heavy current expenses attending the use of steam-power are obviated.

The mine has been brought to its present valuable position at an outlay of £12,000; it is, therefore, arranged by the proprietors that 1500 shares shall be reserved for the past large expenditure, and the remaining 1000 shares be offered to the public at £3 per share.—Application for shares to be made to the Secretary, Mr. W. Fuller Graham, Montrose-house, Clifton; or at his office, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Bristol, Dec. 8, 1852.

**REPORT.**

Sir,—According to your wish and request, I have visited and inspected the "East Birch Tor Mine," and after a very careful and minute examination both below and on the surface, have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be situated in one of the richest metalliferous districts on Dartmoor. The lode, which I have carefully examined in the levels, is of considerable thickness, and rich in the oxide of tin (or tin ore), imbedded in a quartzose matrix, backed by decomposed granite, a feature adding much to the value and quality, as well as easy working of the contained mineral. From the position and strike of the lode, it is evident that a course of tin, extremely rich in quality, may be followed to a considerable depth; and I should recommend that a shaft from 30 to 30 fms. (in addition to the present completed one of 11 fms.) be sunk with all convenient speed, believing that large returns of ore would immediately compensate for the outlay. The conveniences for working the mine, in an engineering point of view, are extremely advantageous from the natural features of the country, being situated in a valley at the base of Hooker Tor, and well supplied with water, yielding sufficient power to develop the resources of the mine to a considerable depth; much improvement may be immediately effected in the retention and economy of the water-power, and at a trifling outlay. The lodes worked by the East Birch Tor Company are undoubtedly a continuation of the Old Vitrifer mine, which have yielded immense profit, and the richest crop in this stanniferous district; and additional evidence of the number and value of the lodes upon the estate is borne out by the deep and numerous courses traced by the ancient tinners; therefore it cannot be doubted that by judicious management and working this will prove an equally rich set, being about 1 mile in length and nearly 1 mile in breadth, and possessing ten lodes, traversing from east to west the entire estate, and intersected by cross-courses. An adit level upwards of 200 fms. has been driven, and five lodes intersected, all of which have yielded and proved highly metalliferous, and the lode now being worked upon, bearing east, being worth 184 per ton. The plant already on the ground requires but a little outlay to place in complete working order: the engine, wheel, stamps, and washing boards, being in good preservation.

In closing this slight report of the East Birch Tor Mine, I must again say that I have no doubt as to the resources of the mine being considerable, with every certainty of handsome returns.

**ROBERT ETHERIDGE,** Curator to the Museum of Natural History, Philosophical Institution, Bristol.

To W. F. Graham, Esq., East Birch Tor, Devon, 10th Dec.—In reply to yours of the 24th ult., I beg to hand you my report as above.

The set is large, in which are a great many promising tin lodes discovered on the backs or at the surface. The only level in the mine is the adit, which is 11 fathoms below the surface in the valley. In extending this level east and west in the rising hills, each side in which the lodes are running, will drain the backs for 25 or 30 fms. high, which is one great advantage to these mines.

On the No. 1 lode there is a shaft, crashed or run together, and the adit not being cleared I could not see this lode, notwithstanding I have a high opinion of it from the large workings at the surface. No. 2 lode is not cleared. A few fathoms of No. 3 lode will be seen, and the No. 4 lode is not cleared. The adit is driven east a few fathoms on a part or branch of No. 3 lode, which is good work for tin. I picked up a stone from the pile which was broken in the end, assayed the same, and it produced 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. of black tin in 1 ton of work, say at 6d. per ton for the tin, worth 127 lbs. 6d. per ton of work; I judge this level to be worth 15d. per fm. At this part of the mine the ground that is opened on the lode is nearly all worked away, and what is standing would all be worked at a moderate tribute had the mine been in this neighbourhood.

These lodes are the same that have made so large returns in the Old Vitrifer Mine joining your set, and while looking at the run of the lodes and the strata of ground they are in, the large and lengthened workings made on the backs of these large lodes, I am astonished to find them left so long unexplored, when it might have been done to such great advantage and for so little expense; therefore I do conscientiously recommend you to proceed at once in repairing the wheel, flat rods, bolts, &c., and at the same time sink two shafts, one on the No. 1 lode, and one on the No. 3 lode; get these 10 fathoms down below the adit level, and open ground so as to communicate a winze or two, you may rest satisfied in having large returns of tin, which, under proper management, will give you handsome dividends.

I also recommend you to clear out the adit levels, and extend them east and west under the old workings; also drive north to intersect the north lodes, which are many; by so doing, you will lay open tin ground in the backs as well as below the adit. All this may be accomplished by the small outlay of 4000l.; and in a few months the mine would be in a position so as to enable you to raise sufficient enough to supply 40 stamps heads. I am satisfied this will be the case (why so confident?)—why, let a man of long experience look at the large stones of tin which have and may now be broken in the bottom of the adit, from these large lodes running in such decomposed granite, giving every encouragement to the prospect of a profitable mine will be opened here. It requires a practical miner to manage these mines, and one who is competent to lay out the adventurers' money to the best advantage. From what I saw of the ideas, judgment, practical knowledge, with persevering spirit that your agent possesses, I must say that Capt. John Penrose is the very person you may place confidence in to manage these mines, for I have known him quite well from a child. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

To W. F. Graham, Esq., Montrose House, Clifton. JOSEPH JENNINGS.

**PRIGANT CONSOLS MINE.**—THE LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT ISSUED THIS DAY. The Committee regret they have been unable to comply with the request of many parties wishing to obtain shares; the applications received being so numerous, and the number of shares to be allotted limited, rendered it quite impossible to comply.

**MARIQUITA and NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors of this Company hereby give notice, that parties DESIRING TO APPLY for the ADDITIONAL SHARES in this Company, directed to be issued by the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the shareholders, held at the London Tavern on the 11th inst., must be presented to do so on or before the 31st inst. Forms of application may be had at the Company's office on and after the 20th inst. A preference will be given to applications from the existing shareholders.

**MARIQUITA and NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.**—The FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND on the shares in this Company, at the rate of ONE SHILLING per share, will be PAID at the Company's office on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., between the hours of Eleven and Four. Forms of claim will be ready for delivery on the 20th inst.

**LIGUANE and GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.**—Notice is hereby given, that the SCIP in the late Annotto Bay Company, numbered respectively, red and black, 21-7; 30-15; 24-50; 12-54; 41-76; 73-168; 47-27; 18-51; 60-86; 40-96; 70-123; 73-153;—will be FORFEITED, unless the parties holding the same DELIVER them to this office, and SIGN the DEED OF SETTLEMENT of this Company within one month from this date.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1853. By order, H. FARRANT, Secretary.

**LIGUANE and GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.**—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above Company, held at 62, Moorgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 20th January, 1853, WILLIAM PRINSEP, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was resolved unanimously:—That the directors be authorised to allow all scripholders in the late Annotto Bay Company, who have not yet signed the Deed of Settlement, so to do within one month from this date.

That William Lowndes and John Taylor, Esqs., be, and are hereby, re-elected directors of the Company.

That James Tally Vining, Esq., be re-elected auditor of this Company.

That this meeting be adjourned to Thursday, the 30th day of March next, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts of the directors and auditor, and passing such resolutions thereon as may be deemed advisable.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1853. By order, H. FARRANT, Sec.

**STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS.**—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, &c. as reported by the late Mr. Stirling, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK, SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction.

AGENTS.—Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow. Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned.

**MESSRS. TREDINNICK and CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY,** 6, HAYMARKET, 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and MR. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mining Inspector, and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines paid for from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS. DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

**INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.**—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

**AUSTRALIA via SINGAPORE.**—For Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th of March, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton; and on the 10th of March and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

**MALTA and EGYPT.**—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

**MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.**—On the 29th of every month from Southampton. SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

**CALCUTTA and CHINA.**—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

**N.B.**—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

**THE AUSTRALIAN DIRECT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, via PANAMA.**—(Provisionally Registered.) Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase the same to the extent allowed by the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies.—Deposit £2 per share.

A portion of the shares is intended to be reserved for the Australian Colonies. It is intended to apply for a Charter of Incorporation, or an Act of Parliament, limiting the liabilities of the shareholders to the amount subscribed.

**DIRECTORS.** Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, 10, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.—CHAIRMAN (pro tem.) GEORGE BARBER, Esq. (of the firm of Barber and Barker), 50, Mark-lane.

Capt. THOMAS BULKLEY, Clewer Lodge, Windsor, Director of the Great Western Railway.

Capt. ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight. JOHN GILMORE, Esq., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street.

GEORGE HERRING, Esq. (of the firm of G. & A. Herring & Co.), 12, Old Broad-st. JAMES J. MACINTYRE, Esq., Sydenham-park, late merchant in Mexico & Sydney.

ARUNDEL MACKENZIE, Esq., All-hallows Chambers, Lombard-street. HENRY SIMONDS, Esq., Reading, Director of the Great Western Railway.

(With power to add to their number.) DIRECTOR OF NAUTICAL DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Alex. Gordon, Esq., M.I.C.E., 22, Finsbury-st., Westminster. BANKERS.—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Maples, Maples, and Pearce, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. BROKERS.—Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniel, 3, Lombard-street; Messrs. Robins and Barber, 29, Threadneedle-street.

**TEMPORARY OFFICES, 6, FREDERICK'S PLACE, OLD JEWRY.**

The object of this Company is to meet the urgent requirement for accommodation caused by the increasing tide of emigration to Australia, the transmission of specie, and the growing importance of the Australian colonies, by the establishment of a direct and more expeditious line than any that at present exists, via the Isthmus of Panama.

For this purpose it is proposed to construct steam-ships of adequate capacity and power, combining all the improvements in their hull and machinery which skill and science can effect.

It is not the intention of this company to confine themselves to the route of Panama, should a more desirable means of transit across any other section of Central America be hereafter established.

The Directors beg to add, that they have the strongest expressed support to this undertaking of many eminent firms in London, Manchester, and Glasgow, and throughout the manufacturing districts, who are connected with the Australian, South American, or China trade.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, at the Company's temporary offices, 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniel, 3, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Robins and Barber, 29, Threadneedle-street, London, where prospectuses and full information may be obtained.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**

To the Directors of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company, via Panama. GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me shares of £25 each in the above Company, and I engage to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of £2 per share thereon upon the allotment, and to execute such Deed or Deeds of Settlement as may be allowed by the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies.

Dated this day of , 1853. Name Residence Profession or trade

Reference

**PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON EMIGRATION COMPANY.** Provisionally registered.—Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each. No deposit required, nor will any call be made until after complete registration.

**DIRECTORS.** Captain ROBERT FORD, Brooklands, Battersea. THOMAS HARRISON, Esq., Gower-street, Bedford-square.

JAMES MATTHEWS, Esq. (firm of Grindley and Co.), London and Southampton. Captain G. H. S. YATES, H.C.S. Bloomfield-road, Maidhead.

(With power to add.) AUDITORS.—Charles Jay, Esq., Bishopsgate-street. Charles Watkins, Esq., Southgate, Middlesex.

**BANKERS.**—Southampton: National Provincial Bank of England. London: London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Harrison, 5, Walbrook. AGENTS.—Southampton: Mr. N. J. Vicary, Canute-road.—London: Messrs. Grindley and Co., Bishopsgate-street, and St. Martin's place Charing-cross; Mr. William Feigate, 4, Clement's lane, Lombard-street.

The great and rapidly increasing importance of the Australian Colonies, the wide field thus opened for the successful emigration of the surplus population of Great Britain, and the admitted inefficiency of the present means of conveyance, have suggested the formation of this company, which proposes to establish a line of sailing ships of a superior character, to be dispatched at short and certain intervals from the port of Southampton to Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and all other of the Australian ports.

The ships of the company will be fitted with every modern improvement, and the most perfect arrangements will be made in regard to ventilation, dietary, and medical attendance, and ample space for health and exercise will be provided. All will be effected under the superintendence of a gentleman of the greatest experience in the passenger trade to India and Australia.

It is proposed to take only one class of passengers, at a fixed and uniform rate. The passengers will thus have greater space and comfort than can be given in ships fitted for the conveyance of the three classes of cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers.

This company has secured the co-operation of the South-Western Railway and Southampton Dock Companies, and arrangements have been made by which passengers for the company's ships will be conveyed in second-class carriages from London to the ship's side in the Southampton Docks with 10 cwt. of baggage for each adult passenger; the cost of such transit being included in the passage money, and the whole charge being no more than the passage money by ships sailing direct from the port of London.

The peculiarly favourable position of that extensive estuary, the Southampton Water, sheltered by its natural breakwater, the Isle of Wight, enables ships to get to sea with almost any wind. The delays, discomforts, and dangers of river and channel passage will thus be avoided, and passengers will save on the average a week, sometimes three or four weeks, as compared with ships sailing from the Thames, whilst the expense will be less than if they had embarked either at Blackwall or Gravesend.

The port of Southampton is readily accessible not only from London, but also from a vast extent of country as far as Dorchester and Salisbury in the west, and on the east from Portsmouth, Brighton, Hastings, and Reigate. By Basingstoke and Reading Oxford is reached, whence railway and canal conveyance extends to the manufacturing districts of the north and north-west of England. Dublin and the South of Ireland are connected with Southampton by an established line of steam packets, as are the Isle of Wight, Guernsey, and Jersey.

From the most careful calculations that have been made by eminently practical men, who have been many years in the trade, this company promises an immediate and large dividend on the capital employed.

In consequence of the inefficient accommodation in the port of London, one-half of the passengers to Australia from the southern countries are now sent by the shipping agents to Liverpool, at an extra expense of £1 from £2 to £3 for each passenger. Several hundreds of tons of merchandise are also sent weekly from London to Liverpool for shipment to Australia.

The several steam-packet companies now coming into operation will doubtless attract the larger portion of the wealthier class of passengers, whilst the poorer class will be provided for by the Government emigration scheme. The operations of this company will be for the present confined to the class which is termed the intermediate, or second-class passengers.

At least 60 per cent. of the emigrants are persons leaving their wives and families behind them in this country, intending to send money home to enable their wives, children, and relatives to join them. There are at this time no convenient means by which such parties can remit money home to their families, to enable them to join them in Australia. This deficiency will be supplied by this company, which has established agencies throughout the Australian colonies for the purpose of receiving the amount of passage money by instalments or otherwise, and will grant free passage orders to proceed in any of the company's ships, which orders may be transmitted by letter to their families at home without risk.

The available space for cargo in the company's ships will be readily



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phylack	£2 10s	13 1/2	15 1/2	25 10 0	20 8 0-Jan., 1853.
1248	Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	2	4	0 7 6	0 5 0-Jan., 1851.
2000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	4	4 1/2	5	0 10 0	0 2 0-Nov., 1853.
1624	Blaenau Ffestiniog (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 14 0	0 5 0-Jan., 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	4 2 0	0 4 0-Dec., 1852.
5000	Boscawen (copper), Kirkebright	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6-Nov., 1851.
64	Boscawen Downs (tin), St. Just	182 1/2	265	265	750 0 0	8 0 0-Nov., 1852.
100	Bryantall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0-June, 1851.
3000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 12s	25	25	1 8 0	0 4 0-Sept., 1847.
1000	Carriac (copper, tin), Illogan	15	15	15	214 0 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1853.
128	Comford (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	75	18	18		
236	Condarro (copper, tin), Camborne	20	115	115	25 0 0	3 0 0-Dec., 1852.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15 1/2	2 1/2	3	15 0 0	5 0 0-Dec., 1852.
128	Cornwall (lead), Cardiganshire	60	210	210	304 10 0	9 10 0-Jan., 1853.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	410	420 425	55 0 0	—1850.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gwulva	5	6	6	853 14 0	—Jan., 1852.
180	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	36	36	2245 0 0	10 0 0-March, 1852.
2500	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 4 0	0 12 0-Aug., 1852.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	87	87	0 17 5	0 1 8-Dec., 1852.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	163	163	22 0 0	0 7 6-Dec., 1852.
94	East Wheel Croft (copper), Illogan	125	65	65	333 6 8	0 2 0-June, 1852.
128	East Wheel Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	30	253	253	0 10 0	0 4 0-Oct., 1852.
300	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9	9	149 0 0	7 10 0-Nov., 1852.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	30	0 7 6	0 5 0-Sept., 1852.
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1 1/2	3	2 1/2	0 17 5	0 1 8-Dec., 1852.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20	20	22 0 0	0 7 6-Dec., 1852.
1024	Gonnamena (copper), St. Cleer	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	333 6 8	0 2 0-June, 1852.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwynnapp	1000	200	200	0 10 0	0 4 0-Oct., 1852.
5000	Great Onslow Consols, Carnfrol	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	149 0 0	7 10 0-Nov., 1852.
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 7 6	0 5 0-Sept., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	170	170	224 0 0	0 10 0-Dec., 1852.
1024	Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	5 1/2	10 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0-Aug., 1851.
1000	Holmshush (lead, copper), Callington	24	21	21	1036 0 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1852.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	7	74 0 0	45 0 0-Dec., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31.38.6d.			1 0 6	0 4 0-July, 1852.
785	Kirkcubrightshire (lead), Kirkcubright	9 1/2	5	4 1/2	1 2 0	0 4 0-Oct., 1852.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	13 1/2	13 1/2	10 0 0	10 0 0-Oct., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	135	135	8 1 0	0 7 0-Dec., 1852.
100	Liburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	800	800	263 0 0	7 10 0-Dec., 1852.
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	10	240 10 0	3 0 0-Jan., 1853.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	150	175	175	1 6 0	0 5 0-Nov., 1852.
2000	Mining Co. Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	14 1/2	13 1/2	22 1 0	0 10 0-Dec., 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	225	225	1 6 0	0 5 0-Nov., 1852.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180	180	22 1 0	0 10 0-Dec., 1852.
6000	North Wheel Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	—	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 15 0	0 10 0-June, 1851.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	17	17	240 0 0	10 0 0-Dec., 1852.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Penzance	21 1/2	40	40	4 5 0	1 0 0-Dec., 1852.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	750	750	18 14 6	0 10 0-Nov., 1851.
1000	Poherro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13	13	0 8 0	0 4 0-Jan., 1853.
360	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Leant	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0 10 0	0 4 0-July, 1852.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 4 0-July, 1852.
5040	Rossington (lead), Snaibesh, Shrewsbury	68	1	1	2 11 0	0 6 0-July, 1849.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	140	131	6 8 0	0 10 0-Aug., 1852.
5000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1 1/2	6	6 1/2	14 12 6	0 5 0-Jan., 1852.
256	South Tals (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	215	215	1 3 0	0 5 0-Oct., 1847.
248	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	192	192	1680 15 0	—April, 1851.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	10	10 9 1/2	402 10 0	4 0 0-Dec., 1852.
94	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	7 1/2	7 1/2	205 0 0	2 10 0-Jan., 1853.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	125	25 0 0	5 0 0-Dec., 1852.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	16	8 1/2	8 1/2	13 15 0	8 15 0-Nov., 1852.
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerferris	4 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	2 2 6	0 5 0-March, 1851.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	12 1/2	12 1/2	198 5 0	6 0 0-Dec., 1852.
512	Treham (silver-lead), Menheniot	2 1/2	23	23	15 10 0	2 0 0-Dec., 1852.
5000	Trevellick Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2	2	350 0 0	15 0 0-Dec., 1852.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	32 1/2	150	150	5 0 0	—
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	5	15	15	1 8 2	1 8 2-Dec., 1852.
120	Trevelick and Barrier (copper), Gwynnapp	130	105	105	0 7 6	0 2 0-Dec., 1852.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135	135	5 0 0	5 0 0-Dec., 1852.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwynnapp	40	380	380 385	212 10 0	22 10 0-Jan., 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	7 1/2	8	8	40 10 0	3 0 0-Sept., 1852.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	240	240 250	27 12 0	12 1 3-Nov., 1852.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	55 1/2	54	27 10 0	3 0 0-Sept., 1852.
256	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	540	550	20 10 0	3 0 0-Jan., 1853.
256	Wheel Brewer (copper), Gwynnapp	4	25	25	9 5 0	1 0 0-Sept., 1852.
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5	820	950 940	40 10 0	3 0 0-Sept., 1852.
4280	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwynnapp	—	150	150	27 10 0	3 0 0-Jan., 1853.
100	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United	4 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 5 0	1 0 0-Sept., 1852.
100	Wheel Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	10	10	18 13 0	2 0 0-Dec., 1852.
124	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devan	120	135	135	9 5 0	1 0 0-Sept., 1852.
5000	Wheel Golden (silver-lead), Penzance	nill.	15	15	2320 10 0	5 0 0-Sept., 1852.
256	Wheel Jago (silver-lead), Penzance	nill.	15	15	1 0 0	1 0 0-Oct., 1852.
430	Wheel Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	60	60	17 10 0	2 10 0-Dec., 1852.
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Leant	79	117	117	196 0 0	2 10 0-May, 1852.
812	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	27	30	23 0 0	1 0 0-Sept., 1852.
80	Wheel Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	200	200	72 13 0	12 1 3-Nov., 1852.
194	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uny Leant	20 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	40 10 0	3 0 0-Sept., 1852.
240	Wheel Seta (tin, copper), Camborne	107	206	206	27 10 0	3 0 0-Jan., 1853.
520	Wheel Trevellick (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	39	39	9 5 0	1 0 0-Sept., 1852.
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinnear	5	29 1/2	30	19 17 6	2 0 0-Dec., 1852.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	42 1/2	45	18 13 0	1 5 0-Aug., 1852.

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 10 0	0 10 0-Dec., 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0-Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4	3 1/2	24 17 6	—Dec., 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	123	171	120 0 0	5 0 0-Sept., 1852.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	42 1/2	42	53 12 0	2 0 0-July, 1852.
10000	Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chile	14	16 1/2	16 1/2	7 10 0	0 5 0-June, 1852.
20000	General Mining Co. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	29	16 1/2	16 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0-Sept., 1852.
10000	Linares (gold), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	10 1/2	9 1/2	4 0 0	1 0 0-Nov., 1852.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2 1/2	12	12	0 1 0	0 1 0-Jan., 1853.
150000	Marquette and New Granada	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 10 0	0 5 0-Jan., 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	4 1/2	4 1/2	33 4 0	—Jan., 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	19 17 6	2 0 0-Dec., 1852.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	30	30	0 1 0	0 1 0-Feb., 1853.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av.	28 1/2	8 1/2	1 16 6	0 1 0-Feb., 1853.

## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
2500	East Bassett (copper), Redruth	13	14	14		
1000	East Birch Town (tin), Devon	3	3	3		
1198	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	4	4		
1940	East Fronscombe (lead)	1 1/2	5	5		
4000	East Gunnis Lake June (cop.)	1 1/2	2	2 1/2		
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	1	4 1/2		
512	East Seton & W. Maude, Redruth	10 1/2	5	1 1/2		
9908	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	
512	East Tolgus (copper)	10	3 1/2	3 1/2		
2048	East Wheel Godeff, Waltham	10	8	8		
512	East Wheel Leisure, Perran	15	8	8		
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, cop.)	3 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2		
363	Eaton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12 1/2	12 1/2		
526	Eaton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5	5		
1280	Escair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croff	6 1/2	3	3		
32	Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	3 1/2	3 1/2		
360	Galley-Naen, Merioneth	2	2	2		
6000	Garrow (lead), Flint	1	1 1/2	1 1/2		
—	Gellifron (copper) Wales	1	10	10		
2500	Georgina Consols (tin), St. Ives	5 1/2	5	5		
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	91 1/2	25	25		
800	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	19 1/2	25	25		
6700	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		
4000	Great Cowarth, Merioneth	3	3 1/2	3 1/2		
1024	Great Wheel Alfred, (Phillips)	23 1/2	44	44		
1512	Great Wheel Godeff, Waltham	10	8	8	2 1/2	
1024	Great Wheel Leisure	15	8	8		
1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	87 1/2	11d.	2		
512	Halamanning and Croft Godeff	7 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2		
512	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9 1/2	3	3		
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	2	5	5 1/2		
2000	Kennard and West of Ireland	1	1	1		
3673	Kewick (lead), Portishead	17	1 1/2	1 1/2		
33	Killicken (copper), Cornwall	3 1/2	5	5		
1598	Lamherose Wheel Maria (cop.)	15	1 1/2	1 1/2		
252	Lanzar Con. (cop.), Gwynnapp	4	4	4		
256	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	5	5	5		
12090	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crown	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2		
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	6 1/2	14	14		
13900	Llynnales (lead), Cardiganshire	18	1 1/2	1 1/2		
3556	Lydford Consols (lead)	10 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		
6000	Marke Valley (copper)	1	1 1/2	1 1/2		
1021	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2 1/2	6	6		
5000	Mendip Hills (lead, near Bristol)	2 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2		
4696	Middleton (lead), Snaibeach	4 1/2	8	8		
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	7	7		
2000	Molland (cop.), South Monltun	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2		
1021	Mount Tlack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1	1		
329	Nansagellan, (tin), Camborne	14 1/2	12	12		
2000	Nancy-Croft (copper)	7	7	7		
1024	North Abrah (copper), Crown	6	11	11		
1024	North Builer (copper), Redruth	8 1/2	11	11		
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwynnapp	1	2	2 1/2		
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	2 1/2	2 1/2		
2500	North Frances (cop.), Camborne	1	1 1/2	1 1/2		
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	1 1/2	2	2		
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		
1024	N. W. Builer (copper), Redruth	4 1/2	8	8		
1024	North Wh. Roberts, Waltham	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		
3000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinn	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2		
2000	Ockment (cop., sil.-lead), Devon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		